FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE MEETING 28 OCT

LD280916 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Madrid, 27 Oct (PAP) -- Poland's representative Wlodzimierz Konarski today took the floor at the resumed Madrid conference. He voiced concern that over the last three months no prospects for the better have come to light in world politics. This fact places particular responsibilities on the participants in the Madrid conference because contacts between states, which the Madrid conference is designed to promote, hold the key to the improvement of mutual relations between states, the relaxation of tensions and creation of a climate of mutual confidence. The speaker reiterated that Poland is ready to play host to the conference in Warsaw.

Referring to situation in the country, the speaker declared that Poland realizes that the complex and serious problems encountered by the country for more than a year now are evoking widespread interest and concern. The causes of the Polish crisis are mainly domestic and effective overcoming of the crisis is only possible by domestic means as is continuation of the task of renewal of the political, social and economic life initiated in August of 1980. "All I want to say today is that we shall continue resolutely to reject all attempts at interference in our internal affairs. Only the Polish nation in a sovereign manner can decide on matters of the socialist Poland," said Poland's delegate.

GDR DELEGATE ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD272352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1925 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Madrid, 27 Oct (ADN) -- The Madrid meeting of the 35 participating states of the CSCE resumed in the Spanish capital on Tuesday. At the plenary meeting the GDR delegation leader, Ambassador Peter Steglich, said that the GDR is ready to contribute to formulating a substantive and balanced final document. In the intervening period there has been a growing demand for a return to the policy of detente in Europe. "It reflects the deep concern felt at the aggravation of the international situation by leading NATO circles and its repercussions for peace and international security." European public opinion -- as manifested at demonstrations and meetings in many Western countries -- wants to bring about a change toward detente.

"It is therefore a task of supreme political responsibility that all states participating in the Madrid meeting work resolutely for its successful conclusion. At a time of imperialist arms buildup and confrontation the realization is growing that steps of military detente are needed in order to carry on political detente. That has become increasingly clear at this meeting." To formulate the mandate for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe has become the central issue of this meeting. "We frankly say: To seek a path that bypasses the central problem is no solution and imperils the other results of our work." Our result will be balanced only if we achieve our aim in the relevant issues of military detente. The issue is to call a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and to solve the problem of where the confidence-building measures to be agreed on are to operate.

The proposal submitted by the socialist countries is a businesslike offer that takes account of the security interests of all participating states. The readiness to strengthen peace and international security by negotiations and international agreements is not a favor done by one side to the other. "Hence it is not a bargaining counter or a means to extort good behavior. We want to say that clearly at the start of this crucial phase."

ENVER HOXHA ATTENDS AWP AWARDS CEREMONY

AU232125 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] A ceremony to award the Order of the 40th AWP Anniversary was held today at AWP headquarters in Tirana. The ceremony was organized by the AWP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by veteran communists, heroes of the people, heroes of socialist labor, cadres and communists from various districts. There were ovations when Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, and other party leaders entered the hall. Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered a speech.

This is a joyful event, he said, for all the people and all the party, which has occurred on the verge of the 40th anniversary of our glorious party. This is a happy event for all comrades who have gathered here, and particularly a happy occasion for myself, because I am meeting old comrades-in-arms in the struggle for liberation and the construction of socialism. I meet many of you daily, while others rarely; but the love we nurture for each other is great and the affection is ardent, because we, all of us, are the sons and daughters of a great mother, we are all members of the heroic party that gave us birth, tempered us and educated us, and is today honoring us with this high decoration, the Order of the 40th Anniversary of the AWP. As you have learned from today's central press, Comrade Enver continued, the AWP Central Committee decided to create the Order of the 40th AWP Anniversary. This order will be received, in accordance with the AWP Central Committee, by all communists who have completed 30 years of party service. It will also be given to those dear comrades who have died and who had completed 30 years of party life. This order not only honors us, it also stimulates us to be always in the vanguard and to struggle together with all our might. Those communists awarded the Order of the 40th AWP Anniversary in this glorious jubilee are the same age as the party. The elder are 40 years old and the younger 30 years old. That is why we are, all of us, full of dynamism, health and vitality, clear-minded in thought and action, fully capable of resolutely implementing all tasks entrusted to us by the party.

The party advises us that everything is for the benefit of the people, Comrade Enver went on to say. The party is the inspirer of all the good things we are enjoying today. The party gave light to the Albanian people and our Albania, once wretched, and led them wisely and bravely on the illuminated path of socialism. To achieve the communist ideals, we old communists have traversed a path filled with difficulties and obstacles, a path of struggle, along which we lost comrades who rank among the best. We will always march resolutely on the party's glorious path to strengthen socialism in our country and to defend the freedom of the people, the socialist fatherland. Communists will spare nothing to the very end of their lives in the lofty interest of the party and of the people. We are proud, and on this happy occasion we thank the party which recognizes and appreciates the merits of communists. There are tens of thousands like us throughout the country who will receive this order and keep it honorably on their chest. This order is eternal. All communists who, generation after generation, will have completed 30 years of party life, Comrade Enver Hoxha concluded, will receive this decoration, because they deserve it and will struggle loyally and resolutely for the great cause of the party.

Then, among ovations, Comrade Simon Stefani handed over to Comrade Enver Hoxha, the founder of the party and beloved leader of our party and people, the first Order of the 40th Anniversary of the AWP. Comrade Enver Hoxha and the other party leaders then pinned the order on veteran communists, heroes of the people and of socialist labor, cadres and cadres and communists from various districts.

Speaking on behalf of the communists who were decorated, Comrade Qamil Gavoci, a party member from the very first day of its founding, thanked those present for the great honor and assured the party and Comrade Enver that they will work and struggle to their last day for the cause of the party, always keeping high the name of member of the Heroic AWP.

Comrade Enver Hoxha then met with many veteran communists, former comrades-in-arms from various districts. The meeting went on in a very cordial, enthusiastic and revolutionary atmosphere.

SHEHU CONGRATULATES PAPANDREOU ON ELECTION

AU231408 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers o the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Republic of Greece:

On the occasion of your appointment to the high position of prime minister of the Republic of Greece, it is my pleasure to send you cordial greetings and to express best wishes for successes in the performance of your new duty.

Availing myself of this good opportunity, I wish the friendly Greek people progress and happiness. I believe that the friendly relations between our two countries will be further developed in the interest of our two peoples and of good neighborliness.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR AWP CONGRESS

Brazilian CP Delegation

AU262023 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] At the invitation of the AWP Central Committee, a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil headed by Comrade Joao Amazonas, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and (Renato Rebelo) member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, arrived in Albania to take part in the Eighth AWP Congress. The delegation was met by Ramiz Alia, politburo member and secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Central Committee member Behar Shtylla; and Agim Popa, director of the Central Committee Directorate of Foreign Affairs.

Other Delegations

AU280821 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] At the invitation of the AWP Central Committee, the delegation of the Iranian Party of Labor, headed by the party's general secretary, Halil; the delegation of the Communist Party of Japan (left) headed by its Politburo member and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, (Joshu Yakuda); and the delegation of the Communist party of New Zealand, headed by member of the party's Central Committee (Jeff Lock) arrived in Albania today to take part in the Eighth AWP Congress. The delegations were met at the airport by Simon Stefani, Politburo member and secretary of the AWP Committee; Qirjako Mihali, candidate Politburo member; Central Committee members Behar Shtylla and Mehmet Krakushi; and Agim Popa, director of the Central Committee's Directorate of Foreign Affairs. A group of pioneers presented the delegations with bouquets.

AWP ORGAN DISCUSSES WORLD EVENTS, 5-YEAR PLAN

AU251520 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Sept 81 pp 35-43

[Kozma Skarco article: "The Stamp of the Situation in the New 5-Year Plan and the Ways of Meeting It"]

[Excerpts] An entire history attests to the fact that our people's every step forward has been made relying on their own efforts. The Albanian people have relied on their own human, material and spiritual forces whenever they have been compelled to defend their freedom, language, culture, honor, dignity and life. Modern times have not changed this brilliant tradition. Our people achieved their national and social liberation and are successfully building the socialist society with the blood, efforts, sacrifices, privations and heroism of their sons and daughters.

Albania is marching toward this 40th anniversary of the AWP strong, prosperous, educated, cultured and defending its victories and the treasures of Marxism-Leninism, in the vanguard of the struggle for the revolution and the national and social emancipation of the peoples, through the efforts of its people.

Yet, although the principle of self-reliance has been and is being implemented at every step we are taking, it has always been necessary to look lucidly at the peculiarities of every new situation and to define and implement the tasks arising therefrom. What are the peculiarities of the current situation and who do these peculiarities give new and bigger values to the principle of self-reliance? The answer is to be found in the draft directives of the Eighth AWP Congress for the Seventh 5-year Plan (1981-85) for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which make it clear that our party and people are drafting and will implement a 5-year plan relying entirely on our own efforts, without any aid or credits whatsoever from outside, and that the objectives of the new 5-year period, which stipulate a rapid pace of development in all branches of the economy and culture, will be achieved amid exacerbated international conditions and circumstances whose influence on our country cannot be ignored.

Since the tasks of the new 5-year period are closely connected with the international political situation confronting the world and, consequently, our own country too, the need arises to find out and to bear in mind the peculiarities of present developments in the world and to draw practical conclusions intended to help us in further revolutionizing our thinking, work and way of life, as well as the planning, organizational, management and all other aspects of the work of every organ, organization and forum, from the periphery to the center.

What are the peculiarities of the current international situation? What is the direction of events?

The prognosis is optimistic for the peoples and the revolutionary forces, on the one hand, and very complicated and severe for the forces of reaction. At the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum held in June 1980, Comrade Enver Hoxha clearly stated that: "In the present era, regardless of the pressure, blackmail, deceit and corruption, the scientific prognosis of our great classic thinkers, that is, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, is being vindicated: The antagonistic contradiction between the productive forces, on the one hand, and the exploitative and suppressive capitalist production relations, on the other, has entered the stage of solution. The oppressed and exploited proletariat, the hungry millions in Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere will be patient up to a point when they will no longer be prepared to endure and will then certainly erupt in revolution" (Enver Hoxha, "The Country's Progress Is Inseparable from the Development of Science and Technology," RRUGA E PARTISE, No. 7, 1980, p. 16).

This reality pleases and inspires us. Meanwhile however, the party also teaches us that the imperialist and social imperialist forces, the forces of reaction as a whole, do not reconcile themselves to the inevitability of the revolutionary development in the world and are therefore opposing the struggle waged by the peoples for national and social liberation. This is proved by the fact that wars are being waged in numerous countries, armies are leaving the barracks and are carrying out threatening maneuvers over vast areas of land and sea, the arms race is accelerating and fascist forces are being revitalized in many countries.

This is, on the whole, the more general trend of events, serving as a direction-finder to closely analyze concrete developments in the world situation, both near and far, and to draw conclusions on what is and is not in our favor in these developments. It is a fact that, in their efforts to redivide spheres of influence and to save the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist system from the consequences of the severe economic, financial, political, ideological, cultural and social crisis which has engulfed the capitalist world, the superpowers and the other imperialist countries are either competing or cooperating within and outside the blocs, plotting, threatening and savagely oppressing and exploiting the proletarians and the peoples.

In these circumstances, it is right, legitimate and essential that we should be concerned about what is happening around us, in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia as a whole, for example, and that we should take a stand, as we have done, concerning the hostile activities of the great-Serb clique against the fraternal people of Kosovo and our country, as well as with regard to the plots being hatched by this clique on a broader scale. However, it would be superficial and unilateral to believe that this is the only direction from which evil winds are blowing. Other events are taking place in Europe and other areas, eruptions of the general crisis of the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist system, which, although they are taking place in faraway places or may seem to involve others, could one day become issues concerning everyone, that is, also ourselves. Events in the Persian Gulf and in the Middle East, for example, cannot be alien to us, because the waters of the Mediterranean do join those of the Adriatic and Ionian seas, and also because that area has been transformed into a hotbed of rivalries for influence and comination between the capitalist sharks, particularly the superpowers, which could in future become even more exacerbated and cause wider conflicts, including a world war, which could not fail to have a serious effect also on our own country.

Accompanied as it is by an unbridled arms race under conditions of a profound and general crisis from which large reactionary forces seek to escape through a war, we cannot fail to ignore this rivalry, not only with regard to our duty to increase our vigilance and strengthen preparations for the country's defense at all times, but also with regard to the drafting and implementation of our plans for the country's economic and cultural development. This is natural; although we are building socialism relying on our own efforts, our country is not developing in an autarchic way. Albania is rich in many mineral and energy resources, as well as in many other underground and surface resources, which, after meeting our own needs, are also sufficient to export. The rapid development of our industry and agriculture creates surpluses for foreign markets. Meanwhile, this development also requires advanced technologies and raw materials that we must import. Socialist Albania has economic and trade relations with many countries and hundreds of foreign firms belonging to various capitalist groupings, which conduct their business proceedings solely from their own interests. Suffice it to say that if someone else should meet these interests more conveniently they will feel free of any obligation to trade with us, thus making it more difficult for us to secure the foreign currency, machinery, equipment and raw materials needed to implement our socialist construction programs. We must also bear in mind that as a result of their own policies or under the diktat of others, some of these countries create artificial difficulties in their deliveries and "turn their noses up in the air" when buying from us, try to dictate higher prices for their goods or lower prices for the goods they buy from us or delay paying their bills.

It is obvious that we cannot determine the conjunctures of the international market. But it is within our power to get to know these conjunctures well and to thus determine the direction of the development of our economy as a whole. In the sixth 5-year period, we produced 95 percent of all spare parts needed, but further steps must be made in this direction also in the seventh 5-year period. We have worked on the basis of the principle that "there are no imports without exports" before too, but in the current 5-year period, when we are proceeding rapidly with the improvement of our equipment and technology -- a good proportion of which is imported -- this slogan assumed even greater importance. It is true that we cannot always determine the price of our exports, but it is just as true that we can determine their quality and production costs. And we know that good products smash the blockade more easily and improve the balance of payments when they are produced more economically.

THREAT OF NEW STRIKES IN POLAND REPORTED

AU272147 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] At a session of the Committee for Trade Union Affairs attached to the Polish Council of Ministers, the actions of the extremist "Solidarity" circles aimed at intensifying the economic chaos and at exerting pressure on the government by organizing new strikes were described as "strike terrorism." The government will resolutely act against this kind of terrorism, against anarchy, chaos, and against the anti-Soviet campaign. The government will not yield to the threat of strikes. This was declared at a press conference by the press representative of the Polish Government.

This stand by the government is dictated by the efforts recently made by the "Solidarity" extremists to paralyze the country's economy through a strike announced for tomorrow -- a general, 1-hour warning strike. A session of the Commission for Joint Action of the PZPR, the United Peasants Party, and the Democratic Party was held in Warsaw. This session was attended by Comrade Jaruzelski, and it was declared that all actions by the government to remove the difficulties from people's lives and from the economic sector are opposed by the counteractions of the "Solidarity" extremist force. It was pointed out that there are no grounds whatsoever for a general strike as well as for the threat to declare other great strikes. The purpose of such actions is merely to destroy socialism and to seize power in the country. The BTA correspondent in Warsaw reports that the decision of the "Solidarity" leaders to call the general strike that is planned for tomorrow faces the angry indignation of the majority of the Polish workers class, of millions of working people throughout the country. Many of the workers who are "Solidarity" members are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the political line adopted by the leadership of that trade union is leading to national disaster, and that "Solidarity" is becoming an antisocialist, political opposition party. This line of the "Solidarity" leadership fully contradicts the interests of the workers class.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

AU271035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] On 27 October Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian president and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, arrived in Stara Zagora. The two leaders were greeted by Vasil Nedev, BCP Stara Zagora Okrug Committee first secretary, and Mincho Tabakov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Okrug People's Council, as well as by other party and state leaders of the okrug and city. Thousands of Stara Zagora citizens, who lined up along the streets, cordially greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Hafiz al-Asad. At the city square, Kolyo Keorgiev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the City People's Council, most cordially greeted the Syrian guest and handed him the key to the city as a sign of sincere feelings toward him and the Syrian people. A military honor guard gave military honors to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Hafiz al-Asad. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

At an official meeting which took place afterwards, Vasil Nedev, BCP Stara Zagora Okrug Committee first secretary, briefed the Syrian leader on the Stara Zagora Okrug's socio-economic development, stressing its place in our countries' development. He spoke on the glorious and heroic past of the Stara Zagora area and its development as one of the centers of machine building, chemistry, electronics and other industries.

Arrives in Plovdiv

AU272133 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian leader who is visiting our country, visited Stara Zagora today. Later they arrived in Plovdiv.

They are accompanied by Comrades Petur Mladenov and Todor Bozhinov. In Stara Zagora thousands of citizens gathered to greet Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Hafiz al-Asad. Among them was Vasil Nedev, first secretary of the Okrug Party Committee. The meeting was also attended by Mincho Tabakov, chairman of the Okrug People's Council and by other party and administrative officials of the okrug. Kolyu Georgiev, chairman of the Municipal People's Council Executive Committee, greeted Hafiz al-Asad and presented him with the keys to the city as a symbol of special respect for him and the Syrian people. A meeting was held at which Vasil Nedev, first secretary of the Okrug Party Committee spoke about the neroic and glorious past of the Stara Zagora Okrug, stressing the contribution of this okrug to the most important branches of our national economy.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Hafix al-Asad and those accompanying them visited the computer plant and the "Red Banner" machine-building plant where they were cordially greeted by the collectives of these two large enterprises of the Bulgarian electronics and machine-building industry.

Arriving at the Plovidv Central Square, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Hafiz al-Asad were cordially greeted by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovidv Okrug BCP Committee, and by Stoyan Koshulev, chairman of the Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, as well as by thousands of citizens. Khristo Mishev, the mayor of Plovdiv, presented the honorary badge of the city to Hafiz al-Asad.

At a meeting held in the party house, Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee, briefed Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Hafiz al-Asad on the eventful past of Plovdiv Okrug and on its present socioeconomic development. He told the high-ranking guests about the Plovdiv working people's successes in connection with the implementation of the 12th BCP Congress decisions.

A dinner was given in honor of the high-ranking guest by the Okrug BCP Committee and by the Okrug People's Council Executive Committee at the Plovdiv Novotel. The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION WITH USSR

Session Begins 27 Oct

AU271802 Sofia BTA in English 1346 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 27 Oct (BTA) -- Today the 25th session of the Inter-Governmental Bulgaro-Soviet Economic and Techno-Scientific Commission began its work here.

In the eighth five-year period (1981-1985) Bulgaro-Soviet trade is expected to exceed 40 milliard rubles which is by 63.5 percent higher than that achieved in the last five years. By importing from the USSR at prices lower than the international ones, Bulgaria meets her demands in oil, natural gas, timber, coal, different kinds of ores, etc. In the seventh five-year period (1976-1980) with the assistance of the Soviet Union more than 90 projects of the key industries were constructed and put into operation in the country. In the following five years which the assistance of the Soviet Union more than 120 projects and process lines are to be expanded, reconstructed and updated in Bulgaria, as for the techno-scientific cooperation, Bulgarian and Soviet specialists are working on 324 themes. More than 200 Soviet and 150 Bulgarian enterprises maintain direct contacts.

The commission's 25th session will discuss the implementation of the agreements reached on further expanding and deepening of bilateral economic and techno-scientific contacts, the realisation of the general scheme on specialization and cooperation in the material production between Bulgaria and the USSR up to 1990. The relations in the heavy and transport mechanical engineering, oil-processing and petro-chemical industry, construction, etc. are to be discussed. The commission will dwell on the development of bilateral trade.

The session is due to discuss the direct contacts, the cooperation of the two countries' ministries, departments and separate economic organisations. The contacts in the timber industry, the cellulose-paper and wood-processing industry figure on the agenda, too.

The Bulgarian and the Soviet delegations for the 25th session are led by the commission's co-chairmen -- Mr Kiril Zarev -- deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Committee and by Mr Nikolay Talyzin -- deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

USSR Envoy Gives Reception

AU272125 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Nikita Tolubeyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Bulgaria, gave a reception at the embassy in Sofia in honor of the participants of the 25th session of the Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The reception was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Kiril Zarev and Nikolay Talyzin, chairmen of the two sides of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Committee, by ministers, deputy ministers and by other officials, as well as by Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

Zhivkov Meets Talyzin

AU280918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] On 28 October Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and leader of the Soviet delegation for the 25th session of the Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientic-Technical Cooperation. The meeting was attended by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian delegation to the commission's session, and the two countries' ambassadors, Dimitur Zhulev and Nikita Tolubeyev.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET PDRY ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU271213 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a messgae to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, chairman of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the PDRY national holiday. The message has expressed most cordial wishes for the comprehensive progress and prosperity of the PDRY's people.

In this remarkable day for your country, we are especially pleased to express our admiration for the successes which your people have achieved in building the foundations of the new, just, democratic and socialist society, under the leadership of the Socialist Party of Yemen and armed with the ideas of scientific socialism, the message reads.

These successes were achieved in conditions of heroic and difficult struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction. Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always supported and will support this struggle.

The message expresses firm confidence that the sincere friendship and cooperation which characterize the relations between our parties, countries and peoples will further develop and strengthen in the interest of the Bulgarian and Yemeni people, in the interest of their common struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction, for peace, understanding and cooperation among the peoples and for the triumph of the ideas of socialism and progress.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS INCREASES WHOLESALE PRICES

AU280813 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers has discussed practical measures for implementing the BCP Central Committee Politburo decisions on speeding up the intensification of grain production and animal husbandry in connection with the tasks of the economic sector laid down by the 12th BCP Congress pertaining to the comprehensive solution of the grain problem and for an effective development of animal husbandry.

The above mentioned measures ensure an increase in the effect of applying intensive factors. The most complete utilization of all potential intensive factors will be implemented thanks to the aforementioned practical measures. The measures will facilitate the best utilization of highbred grain crops and of breeds of animals. The measures will also facilitate the introduction of principally new technological methods, will expand the comprehensive chemicalization of production, and will facilitate the intensive exploitation of irrigated areas as well as of the total arable land in our country.

The Council of Ministers adopted a decision on planned amendments to the wholesale prices in 1982 and throughout the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, and on the increase of certain purchasing prices for some agricultural goods. The new wholesale prices are introduced in order to more accurately take into account the influence of prices on international markets and for consolidating cost accounting principles, as well as ensuring a greater economic incentive for economic organizations and for better using material and energy resources. These amendments in prices will also offer an incentive for encouraging scientific-technical achievements in production and will contribute to improving the technical standards and quality of products, as well as to expanding and diversifying the production of consumer goods, improving the ability of our goods to compete on international markets and increasing the effectiveness and improvements in the structure of our economy.

The government session specially stressed that amendments to the wholesale prices will not affect any retail prices. Changes in the wholesale prices of building materials will not affect the prices for purchasing housing units by citizens.

The Council of Ministers approved basic directives for scientific-technical assistance to foreign countries and for training foreign citizens in Bulgaria.

BRIEFS

PENCHO KUBADINSKI IN SHUMEN -- The party academic year opened on 26 October in Shumen. Comrade Pencho Kubadinski attended the opening ceremony and spoke on the necessity of studying the materials of the 12th BCP Congress. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 26 Oct 81 AU]

BUSH VIEW OF EUROPEAN ALARMISM CALLED 'AMBIGUOUS'

LD280014 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Addressing a group of West European businessmen in Washington yesterday, Vice President George Bush urged a stop to what he called alarmist talk and trends in Western Europe over the American arms buildup and, in particular, the Reagan administration's intention to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron weapons in Western Europe. In the same breath Mr Bush asserted that Washington was prepared to enter into meaningful negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms reductions.

Mr Bush's speech was thus again marked by the ambiguity which has been so typical of the Reagan administration in dealing with the key issue of our era, war or peace, and which has made the White House lose all its credibility even among its closest allies in Western Europe. After all, how can any negotiations on reducing the vast nuclear and conventional arsenals existing today be meaningful if you stake your nation's well-being on a further and unprecedented buildup of those arsenals, as Mr Reagan is doing?

Anyone who is not blinked by the propaganda barrage from Washington about an alleged Soviet military and even strategic superiority over the United States must see through this guise and become alarmed over the horrifying effects which the White House obsession with weaponry and power may have for the future of our planet. Every serious military analyst will point out that the recently published Defense Department white book on Soviet military power, which was to be a blockbuster in the anti-Soviet propaganda barrage, is a sham; that there is an approximate military and strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union; and that in fact NATO as a whole has an edge over the Warsaw Treaty forces in military spending.

In view of this fact, which in Western Europe has not been covered up by jingoistic flagwaving and tub-thumping propaganda to the degree it has in the United States, the seriousness of American pronouncements about disarmament and arms control must necessarily be questioned by the people of Western Europe, especially when, as President Reagan himself hinted, under the American military concept of a limited nuclear war their countries are viewed as a nuclear battlefield. Under this situation no amount of anti-Soviet propaganda can change the Western European concern about the true intentions of President Reagan and his administration. As an English reader wrote to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE on 15 October, the press, radio and television are devoted almost exclusively to anti-Soviet reports and repeated arguments for more and more nuclear weapons. It needs no Soviet propaganda to convince us that this is against our national interests.

The spectacular change in public opinion owes nothing to Soviet propaganda and all to U.S. policy. That spectacular change in public opinion was documented over the past weekend by close to three quarters of a million demonstrators in Britain, Belgium, France and Italy opposing the Reagan policies. And so when Vice President Bush, President Reagan, Defense Secretary Weinberger or other Washington officials resort to the anti-Soviet ploy, they should remember what Abraham Lincoln once said, namely that you can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but you can never fool all the people all of the time.

STROUGAL RECEIVES POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER MACH

LD271600 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] In Prague today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Stanislaw Mach, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at the Hrzan Palace. The two men briefed each other in detail on the economic situation in the two countries and on the conclusions for tackling economic problems. In this connection they stressed the significance of bilateral economic cooperation and fulfillment of deliveries necessary for production cooperation and supplies of raw materials for industry during this year and in 1982.

Details of Talks

LD272300 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 27 Oct 81

[By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Kaniewski]

[Text] Prague, 27 Oct (PAP) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received today Polish Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach, who is on a short working visit here. The two (?sides) exchanged information on the economic situation in the two countries and the intended undertakings in this sphere. In this context Mach and Strougal stressed the significance of two-way cooperation and the execution of commodity deliveries important from the viewpoint of production in this and next year. Participanting in the meeting was Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

Also today Vice-Premier Mach had a meeting with his Czechoslovak counterpart R. Rohlicek, both co-chairmen of the Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The talk centred on evaluation of the current economic relations between the two countries. Other topics reviewed included current implementation of mutual commodity deliveries and evaluation of prospects of shaping [as received] of these deliveries in 1982. Special attention was focused on the fulfillment of mutual contract obligations relating to deliveries of raw materials and supplies for production which account for one-quarter of the overall value of turnover. This year Czechoslovak supplies of raw materials will exceed Polish raw material deliveries to that country. The Czechoslovak side showed understanding for the Polish economic difficulties and is willing to help.

The two committee co-chairmen reviewed the possibility of maintaining the bilateral commodity (?turnover), the attained high level reaching now 1.5 million roubles. Since investments in both countries have been retrenched, new commodities must be found to fill in the gap. The sides agreed to continue reviewing decisions on coordination of plans for the current five-year period to adapt them to the changing conditions and volume of production in both countries. The meeting had a businesslike and working character and passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

SOLIDARITY STRIKE POSES 'EXTREME DANGER'

LD260948 Prague CTK in English 0802 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 26 Oct (CTK) -- The decision of "Solidarity" on a one-hour general strike on October 28 is received in Poland as an open general attack on the Polish constitutional bodies camouflaged by nothing, RUDE PRAVO wrote today in a dispatch from its Warsaw correspondent. Poland now faces days of extreme danger. The situation is becoming more menacing hour by hour. The decision of the Government Presidium on the formation of territorial operational groups headed by members of the army is received with certain hope, but sometimes also with reservations. The reservations stem from the fact that the present government measures are not equivalent to the grave dangers threatening socialism on the part of the counter-revolution, the daily said. In its various publications and at meetings "Solidarity" attacks these bodies, and thus the People's Army. It is questioning and defaming its authority, provoking a psychosis of hostility towards the army", the paper noted.

INDRA RECEIVES ITALIAN DEPUTY ANDREOTTI

LD280006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received in Prague Guilio Andreotti, president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

They exchanged views on the current international situation and stressed that the main task at present is the preservation and strengthening of peace in Europe and in the world. They also reviewed the state of Czechoslovak-Italian relations and spoke in favor of further developing them.

KEMPNY RECEIVES CATHOLIC CHURCH OFFICIALS

LD271552 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] In Prague today Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council and chairman of the National Front of the Czech National Council and chairman of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic, received representatives of the Roman Catholic Church. They were led by Josef Vrana, bishop of Olomouc, and the vicar general, Josef Hendrich, chairman of the Association of Catholic Clergy (Pacem in Terris).

Comrade Kempny recalled the successes of Czechoslovakia in political, economic, social and cultural spheres and highly assessed the selfless share of the overwhelming majority of believing citizens in these successes. He said the Pacem in Terris Association in the 10 years of its activity has managed with conviction to form its civic attitudes and to implement them in everyday spirtual work, and thus to positively influence believing citizens. It also shared in the development activity aimed at strengthening peace and disarmament. The representatives of the Roman Catholic Church and the Association of Catholic Clergy (Pacem in Terris) expressed their determination to continue helping in the implementation of the program of economic and social development of Czechoslovakia, and to strive for fulfillment of the most basic right of man -- the right to live in peace.

INDRA CHAIRS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD280006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Federal Assembly held a meeting in Prague today under the chairmanship of Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. It examined a report of the federal government on its legislative projects for the next period and, after discussion, approved the report. The Presidium also dealt with an analysis of the handling of citizens' complaints, reports and suggestions. The results of the analysis of these complaints revealed certain positive trends in improving the quality of work in handling them and in rectifying shortcomings. The Presidium also discussed a set of reports on international actions of the Federal Assembly and of the Czechoslovak group of the Interparliamentary Union.

CSSR-USSR COMMUNIQUE ON EUROPEAN SECURITY ISSUED

LD242338 Prague CTK in English 1507 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 24 Oct (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak and Soviet Committees for European Security and Cooperation vehemently denounced here Saturday the new doctrine of the U.S. administration concerning a limited nuclear war.

In a communique at the close of talks between the chairmen of the committees, Bohuslav Kucera and Alexey Shitikov, they also condemned the NATO plans to station new U.S. medium-range missiles in West European states as well as the decision of the U.S. administration to start production of the neutron bomb, MX missiles and B-1 bombers.

The two chairmen, who are also leading representatives of the two countries' parliaments, stressed the need for further actions of the European public to halt a new spiral of feverish production of nuclear missiles, for success of the talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, continuation of the SALT process and immediate calling of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The representatives of the two committees agreed that implementation of the latest Soviet peace initiatives could help improve the international climate, limit the arms race and solve contentious issued by talks.

They stressed the importance of the draft declaration on averting a nuclear catastrophe submitted by the Soviet Union to the 36th U.N. General Assembly.

The representatives of the two committees voiced their resolve to actively contribute to the preservation and strengthening of detente, and voiced the wish that the Madrid follow-up meeting to the Conference on European Security and Cooperation achieve positive results.

They were satisfied to note that the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement is assuming world-wide dimensions and becoming a significant factor in the struggle for detente, for the creation of nuclear-free and peace zones, for limitation of the arms race and for disarmament.

The delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation headed by its chairman Alexey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, ended Friday a five-day visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home.

PRACE CRITICIZES STORING IMPORTED MACHINERY

AU211444 Prague PRACE in Czech 15 Oct 81 p 4

[Dr Frantisek Vencovsky article: "Poor Discipline and Wasteful Management Paid For in Hard Currency"]

[Summary] The price increases for raw materials, the steep rise in interest rates for international credits, and the higher exchange rates for some Western currencies all affect our economy, making our imports from the capitalist countries more expensive. Our foreign trade is still not fully offsetting the price increases. "In the first half of 1981 alone the prices of our imports from capitalist countries increased 8.6 percent in comparison with the preceding year, whereas the prices of our exports to these countries increased only 6.7 percent."

During the 1976-1980 period we imported an average of Kcs11 billion worth of machinery in freely convertible currencies annually, which was 18 percent of all invested machinery. Now our industry has, per worker, Kcs194,000 worth of machinery and equipment, Kcs600,000 more than in 1975. It is natural that we are interested in an effective utilization of this machinery.

Yet putting the imported machinery on line is lagging. "In the past few years the value of machinery that was put into operation with a delay, and thus lying in the warehouses longer than planned, averaged Kcs4 billion. Last year we succeeded in bringing this sum down to Kcs2 billion, primarily due to the completion of some large projects with a large share of imported machinery.

"Of the Kcs2 billion, machinery worth Kcs350 million was in the warehouses for a period exceeding 12 months. This was the case especially with large projects whose completion is lagging behind the orginal plans (the refinery in Litvinov, production of particle boards in Jihlava)."

Investigations have shown that about one-third of imported machinery is put into operation 2 or more years after its purchase. This results in losses caused by inadequate storage and the forfeiture of the warranty period. Other direct losses are incurred when the investor has "big eyes" and forces the importation of machinery whose production capacity he does not fully utilize. The premature purchase of machinery also causes indirect losses caused by premature withdrawal of currency and lost interest. Last year alone these losses in foreign currency amounted to an equivalent of Kcs430 million.

In 1980, the Czechoslovak State Bank applied sanctions in 457 instances in the form of higher interest rates for belated introduction of imported machinery into production. These sanctions amounted to Kcs32 million.

The Czechoslovak State Bank also applies stricter criteria in granting returnable foreign currency credits. "Formerly, the bank was content when the permanent contribution in foreign currency -- after the repayment of the credit, including interest and fees -- amounted to Kcs0.50 annually for each Kcs1. However, conditions are more exacting and this year it demands a permanent annual contribution of at least Kcs0.75 in foreign currency for each Kcs1 of the returnable foreign currency credit. That means that the returnability of foreign currency is now 15 months. Moreover, the machine must be put into operation within 6 months after its purchase."

This measure is in full harmony with the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy because it enhances the enterprises' financial responsibility in this important area. "The enterprise must now calculate more carefully, it must thoughtfully weigh what it can risk. It must also know the conditions abroad well. It must know whether, how profitably and when it will sell, to be able to repay its foreign currency credit."

BRIEFS

OUTGOING POLISH AMBASSADOR -- Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received in Prague on 21 October J. Mitrega, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the CSSR, in connection with the end of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

SFRY FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL -- B. Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, received A. Basic, SFRY federal deputy secretary of foreign trade, in Prague on 21 October. They discussed the state of goods exchange in 1981 and the preparation of a protocol on CSSR-SFRY goods exchange in 1982. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

SANDINIST DELEGATION -- In Prague on 21 October, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary J. Beno received a delegation of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front, led by a member of the front's national leadership, J. Lopez, which is visiting the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Beno acquainted the delegation with the CPCZ's experience gained in the course of building socialism and with the realization of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETING -- The 10th session of the council of the international organization for cosmic telecommunications, Intersputnik, ended in Brno today with the signing of a final protocol. The participants in the meeting discussed, in particular, questions of an organizational and technical character. The Intersputnik system will be developing in two principal directions: The quality and reliability of radio and television channels will be improved, and a greater number of land-based stations will enable reception of radio and television programs from other parts of the world by satellite. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Oct 81 LD]

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP -- According to L. Jasik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, by 1 January 1981 the CSSR's Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] had 7,194,695 members, a figure which includes pensioners, women on maternity leave, students at university-level institutes and apprentices. A total of 97.9 percent of the people employed in the CSSR are ROH members. [Prague PRACE in Czech 22 Oct 81 p 3 AU]

SOLIDARITY USES 'TERROR' TO SPREAD 'CHAOS'

LD271758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct (ADN) -- "Solidarity" continues its counterrevolutionary subversion against socialism and state power in the People's Republic of Poland with greater intensity. "Solidarity" wants to continue spreading chaos by a whole series of provocations throughout the whole country. As part of this strategy, "Solidarity" intends to paralyze production nationwide and is using every means of pressure and terror to achieve this.

COMMENTATOR SCORES INTERNATIONAL PEACE MOVEMENT

DW271425 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Albert Reisz's "Weekly Foreign Policy Review"]

[Excerpts] Good evening dear listeners. One ought to give much and thorough thought to the things happening this weekend. Such peace demonstrations as were taking place on Saturday and Sunday, have not yet taken place in Europe since 1945. Expectations were great, and they were even surpassed with regard to the number of participants in the demonstrations taking place in London, Brussels, Paris, Rome, Potsdam, Oslo and Stockholm. Remarkable are also the manifold political trends, organizations and parties involved.

It is not the fault of the demonstrating communists or Christians that everything happening there stood in contrast to the policy of the United States, because it was the U.S. secretary of state who said that there are more important things than peace. The demonstrations taking place this weekend were also an answer to this horrible idea.

The demands of the peace movement are sometimes addressed in a spectacular way to the Washington government and NATO. If one wants to know exactly why this is so, one ought to give some thought to the fact that this weekend, particularly in the New York peace demonstrations, American spokesmen, who never kept their reservations regarding the Soviet Union a secret, demanded that the U.S. Government should commit itself never to make a first nuclear strike. As we know, the suggestion to abstain from a first nuclear strike is not a new suggestion. Leonid Brezhnev repeated it recently and explained its meaning: if there will be no first nuclear strike, there will be no second and no third strikes either. In other words: there will be no nuclear war.

Dear listeners, I remind you of all these things because they belong to the prehistory of the peace demonstrations taking place this weekend, the prehistory of 300,000 peace movement followers in Bonn as well as the prehistory of the Washington demonstration of 500,000 people. With a few exceptions every demand of the peace movement is contained in one or the other suggestions of the Soviet Union or the Warsaw Pact. The countries of the association of socialist states, their people and governments, their social forces and their communist parties belong to the peace movement. That is an objective fact created by the policy of the governments of our countries.

I know that this fact creates problems for individual fellow combatants of the peace movement who would much rather like to support peace suggestions made by the United States. I tell you frankly that I would like to be able to say yes to suggestions coming from the White House. But they do not exist.

BRIEFS

PLANT NAME AWARDED -- The Gisag enterprise in Fuerstenwalde has today been awarded the new name, "Antonio Maidana Enterprise." [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 26 Oct 81 DW]

LAZAR MEETS WITH SCHMIDT IN FRG; TALKS HELD

Meeting of Officials

LD271842 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 27 Oct 81

[By MTI correspondents Erika Izsak and Janos Follinus Konyves]

[Text] Bonn, 27 Oct (MTI) -- Promptly after the arrival of the Hungarian premier in Bonn the official talks between the government heads began. The meeting of Gyorgy Lazar and Helmut Schmidt at the chancellor's office was attended also by Vice-Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister, and by Janos Nagy, undersecretary for the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. Before long also Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, Hungary's Ambassador to Bonn Peter Kovari, as well as Berndt von Staden, secretary of state for foreign affairs, Otto von der Gablentz, department head of the FRG, joined the discussants.

The first item on the agenda was bilateral relations. The sides established with content that the achievements were remarkable but agreed that the possibilities of cooperation were not by far exhausted. The common desire was expressed not only to maintain but also to raise the level of the relations. It was pointed out that the conditions were given in economy, politics, culture and sciences alike. At the discussion of economic cooperation special stress was laid on industrial cooperation and on other modern long-term forms of the relations.

The negotiating parties then reviewed some principle international questions, especially those connected with the security of Europe and the reduction of arms. They voiced the common hope that the Soviet-American negotiations scheduled to begin in Geneva in November on European intermediate-range missiles would be successful. They also emphasized unanimously that they were looking forward to the resumption of the Madrid meeting with expectation and intended to contribute to its successful conclusion.

The correspondents of the HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY understand that the Tuesday talks of Gyorgy Lazar and Helmut Schmidt were characterized by the genuine effort to learn better and understand one another's stand, even on such international questions where the sides hold divergent views.

Dinner Toasts Reported

LD280950 Budapest MTI in English 0625 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 27 Oct (MTI) -- Tuesday afternoon Gyorgy Lazar met at his residence, in the castle of Gymnich, with managers of leading West German companies and financial institutions which maintain contacts with Hungary. At the talks which affected several important questions of cooperation the West German businessmen spoke with appreciation about Hungarian industry and foreign trade, but added: The contacts would be even more successful if the Hungarian industry could respond to the demand faster and if cooperation on third markets could be rendered more efficient.

The Hungarian premier expressed the view that the economic relations of the two countries were problem-free, both in their entity and tendencies, and this created favourable base for the expansion of the existing relations and for the development of new forms of cooperation.

Tuesday night the chancellor of the FRG and his wife hosted a dinner in honour of Gyorgy Lazar and his wife in the Bad Godesberg redoubt. The two government heads delivered toast addresses.

Helmut Schmidt recalled his visit to Hungary in 1979 and his talks with Janos Kadar, with warm words. The current visit of the Hungarian premier, said Helmut Schmidt, is an important milestone of the evenly and favourably developing West German-Hungarian relations and constitutes an important contribution to continuation of the East-West dialogue.

Helmut Schmidt praised the dynamically developing economic relations of the two countries, stressing that for the FRG, economic cooepration and trade constitute a long-term policy. Schmidt explained: These economic relations are important stabilizing elements of the East-West relations. The chancellor attached great importance to the regular contacts between the two countries' governments, parliaments, parties, cultural institutions and the hundreds of thousands of tourists who visit one another's country each year.

On evaluating the international situation Mr Schmidt called the present stage of the East-West relations difficult and critical. He stressed the intention of the FRG Government to contribute to the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. He expressed the conviction that in the spring of 1982 the SALT process will continue. He took a stand in favour of holding a European disarmament conference where peace-promoting, confidence-building measures should be passed. The chancellor voiced the opinion that European security and cooperation can be maintained only on the basis of parity of powers between East and West.

In his speech Gyorgy Lazar stressed that the government of the Hungarian People's Republic was invariably guided by the genuine desire to deepen the relations of the two countries.

He called to attention a point on which the discussants agreed during their morning meeting, that numerous facts of the two countries' relatins prove that two countries with different social systems and belonging to different alliance systems can cooperate fruitfully if their cooperation relies on mutual respect and equality. He went on to underline remarkable results have been achieved in the recent years in the economic relations. Still it is necessary to make concerted efforts in order to overcome the difficulties which encumber fuller exploitation of the already existent possibilities.

The head of the Hungarian Government said: in the present international situation when some people ignore or fail to understand that a local limited nuclear war in Europe is unimaginable as it would surely end up in global war, the governments' especially the governments of Europe, bear much greater responsibility for the safeguarding of peace and for the promotion of detente. As committed supporters of peace, we profess that instead of rash leaps and the acceleration of the armament race, talks should be held about the possibility of keeping up the existing parity of military powers at a lower level.

At the end of his toast address Gyorgy Lazar stressed: In compliance with the peaceful intentions of the Hungarian people, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic seeks to promote through its international activity the enforcement of the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente.

MARJAI, OFFICIALS RECEIVE U.S. BUSINESSMEN

LD262278 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 26 Oct (MTI) -- Organized by TIME magazine, a delegation of 28 top U.S. businessmen paid a brief visit to Budapest on Oct. 24-26. The party was accompanied by the publisher and chief editor of the magazine. It is the regular practice of TIME to organize study trips for the top managers of companies, banks and institutions it has contacts with. The goal of the present trip was for the American businessmen to get aquainted with Hungary's economic life, international endeavours and with the problem of developing Hungarian-U.S. business relations. Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, Undersecretary for the Foreign Ministry Janos Nagy and First Deputy President of the Hungarian National Bank Janos Fekete had talks with the group. Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, received the visitors and briefed them about actual economic policy and foreign economy questions.

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE

LD251818 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Oct (MTI) -- "First place on the agenda in the October 22 session of the HSWP Central Committee was devoted to a review of the international situation indicating the great attention that the party is paying to the world events, the favourable and non-favourable trends which bear serious influence upon the conditions of our own socialist building work," starts the leading article in the Sunday NEPSZABADSAG, commenting on the statements (?at) the CC.

"The first thing which appears from the released communique is the concern felt for the results of the past years of detente. These results are today seriously endangered and the leading party body presented a frank and realistic analysis. First of all, it called attention to the fact that the imperialist endeavours to upset the military state of balance are paving the way for a new round of the armament race, with a threat to world peace. Consequently it has become imperative for every responsible political factor and peace-loving strength [as received] to stand up resolutely for defending the achievements of international detente. It follows that the Hungarian People's Republic must, and our people are ready to, assume their share of the tasks."

"Not only do we meet with agreement in the close surrounding, among the socialist sister countries in Europe -- also in the capitalist states we find increasing activities by the masses to prevent that this continent should become a prey of war conflagration. Movements of extensive significance are in progress against the plan to deploy American medium-range missiles and neutron weapons in West Europe, as well as in favour of establishing non-nuclear weapon zones. Western governments themselves find it impossible to disregard these mass movements which hopefully improve the chances of peace, the conditions for European cooperation in order to maintain the military balance of power -- at a possible lower level."

"Decisive for the preservation of world peace, the communique points out, is the importance that the Central Committee attaches to the shaping of Soviet-American relations. Accordingly, it welcomes the decision taken by the two sides to start discussions on November 30 in Geneva on the limitation of medium-range weapons. Great also are the possibilities that the Madrid meeting is presenting to mitigate the state of tension in Europe. Considerable promotion in this context could come from acceptance of the Soviet proposal to expand confidence-building (?steps) to the whole territory of this continent. This might be an important stage on the road to summoning an all-Europe conference."

"As to the situation in Poland, the paper continues, plenty of space was understandably devoted in the Central Committee communique to the widening social and political crisis. Only in terms of concern can it be surveyed that in a socialist sister country extremist and anarchist elements are conducting more and more overt attacks against the political and economic order of socialist society. By now it has become evident, especially since the Gdansk congress of the Solidarity, that the openly right-wingers in this organization are setting the tune, hardly disguising any longer their ambition to seize the power. Likewise obvious is it that truly consistent deeds alone can block the way for a counter-revolution and can prevent Poland from becoming a source of increase for international tension. What has ensued in Poland is bearing serious threat to the stability in Europe, adds to the state of uncertainty and eventually plays into the hands of those from whom mankind (?has every reason) to fear for world peace."

"The HWSP Central Committee intends, in line with the Polish party leaders' stand, to call attention to the dangers which equally threaten the people and Poland and the interests of the socialist community, to express that a socialist solution of the Polish crisis is also in the interest of our country, to confirm our readiness to provide internationalist help for the Polish communists and faithful socialist patriots in the endeavour to take resolute steps. Invariable (?our) international activities are led by solidarity and comradely cooperation. The party attaches eminent importance to a further consolidation of the Hungarian-Soviet relations. Decisive in this context is the economic cooperation, without which the results of our socialist building work would [words indistinct]. The recent talks between Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea signalled a new important stage in the consolidation of friendship," closes the editorial article.

FIFTH PZPR PLENUM TO BE HELD 28 OCTOBER

LD271840 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The fifth plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee will be held tomorrow.

It will discuss directions of action for the party echelons and organization in the implementation of the resolution of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

A deliberation on changes in the structure and functioning of the apparatus of the party Central Committee is also expected.

'Reshuffling' Expected

NC271508 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct (AFP) -- The Fifth P[illegible]num of the Polish Communist Party Central Committee will open tomorrow at 3 p.m. ([illegible] GMT), the semi-official INTERPRESS news agency reported today.

The meeting, originally planned for early this week, is expected to reshuffle the party Politburo and Secretariat.

It was rescheduled because of the nationwide one-hour warning strike the independent trade federation Solidarity has called for midday tomorrow to protest food shortages and police action against union militants, reports said.

JARUZELSKI THANKS BREZHNEV FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD271854 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed thanks to Leonid Brezhnev for congratulations marking his election to the post of the first secretary of the party Central Committee. He states, among other things:

I would like to assure you, Comrade Brezhnev, communists and Soviet people, that the successful defense of socialism and the further deepening of friendship of our nations, the fraternal alliance between our parties and states, will be always treated by the Polish communists and patriotic forces of the people as a distinguished duty. At the same time, I would like to express deep thanks for the constant aid and understanding for our country's extremely difficult problems by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state.

Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed to Leonid Brezhnev wishes for further success in his party and state activity, and to all Soviet communists and all the fraternal Soviet people wishes for new achievements in the building of communism and in the realization of the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also conveyed thanks for messages of congratulations to other leaders of communist and workers parties.

MILITARY 'OPERATIONAL GROUPS' BEGIN WORK

Wloclawek, Bydgoszcz

LD271142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The local operational groups began their activity yesterday. Our Bydgoszcz correspondent reports that these groups are already operating in all parishes and towns of Wloclawek Voivodship.

The work of these groups is directed by regular officers. The Wloclawek voivoda has charged representatives of the voivodship office to cooperate fully with the local operational groups.

Local operational groups are also active in Bydgoszcz Voivodship. Some 26 groups of 3-4 people each have been set up in that voivodship and are active in the parishes.

PAP Illustrates Activities

LD272232 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct -- Today was the second day of regional activities by operational groups composed of experienced commissioned and non-commissioned officers who have assumed patronage over more than 2,000 towns and villages across the country.

Acting as (?government) delegates the soldiers, in cooperation with local authorities, party governing bodies, social and trade union organisations are first of all giving necessary assistance to the community and local authority bodies in ensuring observance of law and public order and also in solving various swollen socio-economic problems. The character of the Polish People's Army, always ready to serve the nation in every need, takes on special dimensions in this extraordinary assignment.

In many localities the appearance of the troops was welcomed by the population with sympathy and hope that, if not a radical, at least a gradual improvement of the socio-economic situation is in progress.

Following are a few examples of what the operational groups have achieved in certain localities:

In the Raszyn rural community, Katowice Voivodship, the local school received fuel supplies following an intervention by the group. In a nearby rural community, also in Katowice Voivodship, a water pump for central heating was brought into operation by the troops. Restoration of the heating system will make it possible to finish a house which will provide accommodation for 400 persons.

In the township of Wiskitki near [name indistinct] the group found large quantities of hoarded coal illegally acquired. In Kontrachcice, Opole Voivodship, the local store concealed a sizable number of refrigerators and TV sets. The merchandise was redirected for sale. At Tychowo state farm in Koszlin Voivodship about 600 tonnes of potatoes left in the field were gathered after the group intervened.

The operational group active in Lomza Voivodship is largely concerned with preparations for the winter. The efficiency of the heating system, (?the state) of fuel supplies and its distribution are being checked.

Everyone of the three-man groups oeprating in Piotrkov Voivodship is responsible for three rural communities or urban-rural communities. The troops are in direct contact with the population at work places, at farms, and also at the market place. Irregularities in the system of distribution of essential commodities, manifestations of dishonesty, waste and mismanagement are in the focus of attention of the groups.

Inspections carried out by the groups in the area of the Silesian Military Region uncovered many cases of irregularities in the activity of purchasing centres, cases of hoarding by shops of sought after articles, especailly of TV sets, tape recorders and foodstuffs. Organisational faults in the local economy were also spotted.

Officer Interviewed

LD281020 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] In accordance with the Council of Ministers resolution No 220 dated 23 October this year, local operational groups have begun to operate throughout the country. Here is an interview we carried out today with Col (Stefan Lukaszkiewicz), deputy chief of the voivodship army headquarters in Poznan:

[Begin recording] [Lukaszkiewicz] The groups have been operating since Monday morning. There are 27 of these in our area of Poznan Voivodship. They are operating in all 59 parishes. During the first day of work by the operational groups, the administrative, economic and political authorities and the public, which wishes to see the people in uniforms as someone who will free them from many of the problems of everyday life, exhibited great interest in them and cordially welcomed them.

[Question] What are the first issues, the first problems, that it has already been possible to resolve?

[Answer] For instance, in the [name indistinct] region a food store which had been closed for several days was reopened thanks to the intervention of an operational group. At the Kwilcz state farm the distribution of sugar was organized, with the help of the public, of course. There was also a request sent to us from the parish of Kazimierz regarding the construction of a bridge over on the Witka River. We have also received numerous indications of delays in the supplies of rationed goods to rural areas. What I have in mind in particular here are coffee and hygiene goods, which to a large extent helps create dissatisfaction on the part of the public. As we read the situation, this is the result of a certain organizational paralysis on the part of the local administrative authorities.

[Question] Colonel, to refresh our memories, who makes up the local operational groups?

[Answer] A group consists of four persons: two officers -- the leader of the group and his deputy -- a warrant officer or a noncommissioned officer who is a youth activist, and a soldier-driver who is in his third year of service, in other words one of those who, in accordance with the Council of Ministers, had their period of service extended by 2 months. These are all people with great experience. We have taken those who have experience in organizational work and who make contact easily. They can size up a situation unambiguously and carry out a task right to the end. Here in the work of our operational groups we shall also be relying on our reserve officers who are active in localities and (?in) social organizations and on all people of good will who cherish the good of society, the good of the region, and who will work for the benefit -- and I am not afraid of saying it -- of getting through the most difficult period before us, the winter. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORT ON SOLIDARITY COMMUNIQUE

LD271500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Marek Brunne, press spokesman of NSZZ Solidarity's National Commission, has conveyed to PAP the following communique in which with reference to the latest communique by the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs he explained:

NSZZ Solidarity's National Commission has adopted a resolution proclaiming a brief nationwide protest action for 28 October. The motives behind this action are as follows: a stubborn rejection or ignoring by the authorities of Solidarity's constructive proposals aimed at improving supplies, in particular those of meat and its by-products, and at establishing effective forms of cooperation with the authorities aimed at extricating our country from the crisis through the creation of conditions for social control of anticrisis measures being undertaken by administrative authorities.

Implementation of Solidarity's proposals with regard to this is either postponed to the distant future, as is the case as far as actions to improve the system of purchasing livestock are concerned, or else categorically rejected, as is the case as far as the establishment of the social council of national economy, a control and advisory organ of all society, is concerned. Statements to this effect can be found in the relevant communiques of the government's press spokesman and the Council of Minister's Committee for Trade Union Affairs.

I reiterate that this council is not intended to be above the government in any way, since it is not envisaged that it will have any executive powers whatever. The establishment of this council is essential, in view of the disastrous state of the Polish economy and of the need to extricate the country from the crisis. In a situation such as this there is a need to guarantee credibility for the government's initiatives through the establishment of an independent organ representing society. The government, by way of social contract [spoleczna ugoda] would ensure that this organ would have access to economic information and that it would be possible for it to communicate with society.

Our union demands that, by agreement with the government, this social body would be given the facilities for performing the following functions:

-- Coshaping of the economic policy and development strategy;

-- Coshaping of system principles to direct the economy;

-- Evaluation of normative acts;

-- Adoption of legislative initiatives.

-- Denying society the right to evaluate anticrisis measures of administrative-economic authorities, the government offers instead participation in a mixed commission of nondescript composition and obscure powers. This commission would constitute a kind of discussion club for people of good will. Because the authorities have begun to depart from their original concepts, our union agrees to pursue the discussion on the method of setting up and functioning of this organ, stressing however that it cannot give its consent to participation in the world of a body devoid of all rights, except for the right to hold meetings from time to time.

Contrary to official statements, acts of repression against and harassment of union activists abound in certain regions of the country. This concerns in particular people engaged in information activities and in the distribution of union materials.

The National Commission is of the opinion that all actions by citizens of the Polish People's Republic ought to be in accordance with the law. It is also of the opinion that interpretation of the laws in force in our country cannot be extended in such a way as to make it possible for the laws to form a basis for curtailment of union activity or for rendering it impossible.

The strike demands have been formulated in the National Commission's resolution. Implementation of these demands will render the 1-hour protest action unnecessary.

The National Commission has called on all regions and workplaces to end local protest actions.

It is untrue that the union allegedly threatens strike actions which would be longer than the 60-minute protest.

The National Commission is of the opinion that it is necessary to avoid strike actions because sometimes they have adverse economic results. It is always ready to reach agreement with the authorities, before the people, brought to the point of despair, embark on protest actions.

The National Commission's resolution mentions the preparation for and possible holding of an action strike [strajk czynny] in selected branches of the economy. An action strike is a production strike; that is, during a strike of this kind workplaces operate as normal, and the union ensures that the commodities produced reach the people in our country who need them instead of sinking within the inept distribution system.

It is untrue that Solidarity allegedly blocks the growth of coal extraction. I have already explained that the miners, following the appeal of the former National Consultative Commission, have already begun intensive extraction on days which are workfree by statute, on condition that the additionally extracted coal will be used in the country, for the needs of agriculture, the food industry and the heating of our homes.

Resolution No 199/81 of the Council of Ministers, forced through by the authorities, deprives them of confidence in this respect, creating on top of this drastic disproportions between remuneration for working days and for days off. The demands of mining workforces demanding a modification of the content of the above-mentioned resolution have been ignored for a long time now by the authorities who, in order to preserve the prestige of the Ministry of Mining, deprive our country of an increased supply of coal. We share the view of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, that the community, in this tragic situation to which it has been brought, is able to differentiate between the consequences of errors of the past and the consequences of an authentic sabotage of activities aimed at improving the current situation and creating conditions and guarantees for extricating the country from the crisis.

The National Commission considers it absolutely essential to overcome the crisis of confidence for the economic activities of the authorities, to create such a state of affairs in which the justification of even unpopular economic decisions will be credible, that is, a clear way for promptly extricating the country from the economic crisis. In such conditions only society can agree to sacrifices in the name of an improvement in living conditions in the future.

SUPPORT, REJECTION OF SOLIDARITY 28 OCT STRIKE

Strike Approved

LD271432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Michal (Gunia) dispatch from Lodz]

[Text] At a joint session held yesterday of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Tomaszow Mazowiecki and the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity of Piotrkow Voivodship together with the representatives of local union organizations subordinated to the Czestochowa and Lodz boards but operating in the Peotrkow Voivodship, it was decided to approve the National Commission decision and to strike for 1 hour tomorrow.

The session also approved the program for further united protest action by the whole union mapped out by the National Commission and decided to call off the strike alert in Peotrkow Voivodship beginning at 1300 tomorrow. The strike alert has been in force for 3 weeks and was declared because of supply difficulties in Peotrikow Voivodship.

A decision to take part in the 1-hour warning strike was made yesterday by the Sieradz regional board of Solidarity on behalf of union organizations subordinated to it.

Although the Lodz regional board of Solidarity has not yet made an official decision on the subject, the local union organizations in Lodz and Lodz Voivodship are preparing to take part in the strike. It was already assessed yesterday how many people will join the strike in various departments and production plants and to assess which departments of individual works will stop work completely and which will be able to continue work, although on limited scale.

So the 1-hour warning strike tomorrow will be held in the enterprises of Lodz, Piotrkow and Sieradz Voivodships in accordance with the initiative of the National Commission and the will of the Solidarity leadership and production will be stopped for 1 hour.

Unions Reject Strike Call

LD272278 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct (PAP) -- A one-hour general strike, scheduled for tomorrow by the Solidarity National Commission, steps up tension throughout Poland. A number of factories and union organizations adopt resolutions and issue appeals not to join the announced strike.

"We are against work stoppages and continued disorganization of production and supplies in the present dramatic situation of the nation. We come out for immediate efforts to reach an agreement ensuring social peace, order and normal work," says an appeal issued by the Presidium of the Main Board of the independent and self-governed Union of Chemical, Paper-Making, Glass-Making and Ceramic-Ware Workers.

The board of the independent and self-governed Union of Civil Aviation Employees calls on its members and all employees of the LOT Polish Airlines not to join in the strike.

"In Poland's present tense political and economic situation, strike actions can only lead to aggravating (?what already) amounts to a disastrous situation of the nation.

"We believe that the foundations for gradually overcoming the crisis can be laid only by increasing the quantity of material goods and not by steadily diminishing their supply," says the appeal.

The Presidium of the Main Board of the Seamen and Dockers' Union in Gdansk issued a declaration in which it says it is against any strike actions whatever in the current situation.

"Taking into account the country's catastrophic situation, we appeal to (?members) of our union and all working people who have the good and (?the future) of our country at heart not to join in the announced strike," the union stated.

"We demand of the state authorities to protect those workers who will not stop work on Oct. 28th.

"We also demand of the government to institute immediately definite actions aimed at securing the indispensable living and normal working conditions of the society.

"At the same time we state that the Solidarity has no right to speak in the name of the entire society and make such important decisions without consulting the society."

The Warsaw Legal Advisers' Union adopted a resolution expressing disapproval of the Solidarity strike scheduled for Oct. 28. The strike is neither in the interest of the working people in our country nor in the union members, the resolution reads.

The Secretariat of the Power Industry Workers' Union declared that the union was not going to join the Solidarity-proclaimed strike. The declaration was made following consultations between the unions' Presidium members and many union factory councils. Under the union's statute however every of [as received] the union factory councils has the right to make its own decision.

In connection with the proclaimed strike, the Miners' Union states that the working people's dissatisfaction with the difficult social and economic situation is being exploited for political ends.

Speaking for the union factory union council chairmen, the Miners' Union says it does not support the unilateral decision to impose a one-hour strike upon the industrial crews.

Stressing that the announced strike actions are of a political character, the independent Union of Trade and Co-Operatives Employees appeals to all its members for a reliable fulfillment of their social mission.

Uninterrupted work of shops, restaurants, food production, transport, etc, will make life easier for the tired society, the union states.

The Communications Workers' Union Presidium states that the experience of the past months clearly indicates that the consecutive strike actions did not bring the working people any real benefits. "We can improve our situation only through work and there is no alternative to it. We appeal to all the members and activists of our union, to all those who are employed in the communications system not to take part in the planned strike. We thus want to express our protest against our destiny being manipulated without our consent and participation," the union declared.

"We should do our best to ensure that a matter-of-fact constructive dialogue is the method of solving issues that are the most important for the entire nation and the state. Welcome [word indistinct] for holding this dialogue in the conditions [word indistinct] work and not in conditions of anarchy and strikes which [words indistinct] "says a statement (?by the) Main Board of the independent and self-governed Union of Railwaymen.

"The union does not proclaim the strike tomorrow and demands that the government ensure full protection for people who will not join in the strike and start normal work".

The Presidium of the Main Council of the Union of Metallurgy Workers issued an appeal to the metallurgy workers asking them to abstain from the strike and asking the society: "How many more strikes and protest actions can the crippled economy and the tired society still withstand?"

The Presidium of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship Commission for Co-Operation of Branch Trade Unions issued a statement in which it appeals to all the working people of the Pomorze and [word indistinct] regions to abstain from strikes. At the same time, the commission (?requested the) state authorities and factory managements to ensure aid and personal security to those employees who will continue to work on Oct. 28th.

The Union of Polish Teachers (ZNP-Nauka) issued a statement in which it stressed that the renewal of social life that was initiated in August 1980 is not proceeding in accordance with the public expectations and that a basic turn in the process of democratic transformations is necessary to overcome this situation. In the opinion of the Teachers' Union, this basic turn should consist in guaranteeing all the patriotic social forces of the nation genuine influence on the exercise of authority and on reform concepts. Charging the authorities with being sluggish in overcoming the crisis, the declaration also states that the union is against an escalation of strikes as these may bring about a unpredictable aftermath for the nation.

The Union of Polish Publishers stated that all strike actions result in irreparable losses and have a destructive impact on the society's state of mind. In connection with this, the union expressed its disapproval of all strike initiatives and threats.

A Solidarity-proclaimed strike readiness to protest against the worsening food situation is still remaining in force in the Wroclaw and Legnica Voivodships.

The Solidarnosc works commissions in the Lubin (Legnica Voivodship) copper mines and metallurgical plants complied with the decision of the Solidarity NC [National Commission] and called off a 4-hour strike scheduled for Oct. 27th to protest against the region's insufficient food supply.

(?A strike) is scheduled to begin on Oct. 28th at 9 a.m. in the Konin Voivodship, under decision of the local strike committee. The strike is (?meant) as a continuation of the protest action over what the local Solidarity says is an insufficient response of the voivodship authorities to the demands for improving the market situation and for granting the union the right to autonomous control [passage indistinct] activity in the region. The strike is also meant as a protest over no reply to the demand that a governmental commission arrives for negotiations over the issue of turning over the currently built police headquarters building for social needs.

The final decision on the duration of the Oct. 28th strike is to be taken on Wednesday. Already on the 27th, some of the factory Solidarity organizations decided to participate only in the one-hour strike which the Solidarnosc has proclaimed.

The union of the Managerial Cadres of Socialized Enterprises has appealed for support to the line of agreement and renewal. "The strike announced for Oct. 28th is incompatible with this line," the union states, "since it has a political meaning and does not serve any other purpose (?but) that of economic destruction that will further impoverish the nation."

Radio, TV Committee Opposition

LD272156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] In view of the strike the Solidarity National Commission has declared for tomorrow, the executive of the party Radio and Television Committee calls upon party members in radio and TV to oppose all efforts aimed at disturbing the normal course of work in our enterprise.

Olsztyn PZPR Appeal

LD271338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] In connection with the general stirke which has been called by NSZZ Solidarity for tomorrow, the executive of the Olsztyn PZPR municipal committee has published a statement addressed to the inhabitants of the town. We read the following in this statement:

Our country is in a critical situation. The consequences of disrupting the economy by strikes affect the working class, above all. The increasing number of demands and of groundless protest actions does not serve the real interests of the community and thus the inhabitants of our town. The PZPR municipal committee executive expresses its resolute protest against the declared strike action and charges all party members in Olsztyn to counteract all protest actions embarked upon on 28 October 1981 and to conduct a campaign to explain the mechanisms, aims and consequences of the strike. Everyone ought to realize the fact that this will be a political strike which has nothing to do with concern for the vital interests of our nation.

PZPR Committees View Strike

LD271930 Warasw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The executive of the Slupsk Voivodship PZPR Committee has expressed deep concern about the strike proclaimed by Solidarity. It has been recognized that in view of the relatively good political situation in the voivodship, where no serious political conflicts have occurred, the strike introduces an element of chaos and disorganization.

The Tluchowo municipal party committee urges all party members belonging to Solidarity to act in conformity with the rules applying to trade unions. The proclamation of a strike by Solidarity without consultations with the workforces constitutes a violation of democracy, a trial of strength designed to open the road to power to Solidarity. This means that party members should not participate in the strikes. This obligation also stems from the resolution of the Fourth Central Committee Plenum.

Industrial TU Opposition

LD271858 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Industrial Branch Trade Union National Cooperation Commission is appealing to its members to refrain from participating in the strike which has been called by Solidarity for tomorrow. Its statement says that the situation in the country is catastrophic. Inflation is raging; the conditions of working people are deteriorating from day-to-day. The destructive wave of strikes will not pave the way for coming out of the crisis -- honest and solid work will. We appeal to all working people, regardless of their trade union affiliation, world outlook and political convictions: Let us say all together, "No" to adventurism and self-annihilation, "Yes" to accord at a common table. We demand from the government full protection for those who do not participate in the strike and who will work, the statment says.

Autonomous TU's Oppose Strike

LD271842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Members of the Autonomous Trade Union movement are against the creation of unnecessary tensions by strike actions. The working group of the Confederation of the Autonomous Trade Unions, after consultation, declares that it recognizes the right to strike as indispensable, and maintains that in the present socioeconomic situation every strike initiative, particularly applied prematurely, before all other ways of negotiations have been exhausted, is damaging and threatens the existence of our community.

The Confederation of the Autonomous Trade Unions does not support the warning strike announced by Solidarity and calls upon all working people to maintain calm, which is indispensable in the present situation, and responsibility in actions on a social scale.

The most important way out of the deepening crisis is the creation of the climate of accord and mutual respect, well organized, and honest work, and at the same time the wise and considerate protection of workers' interests.

Teachers' Union Open Letter

LD272026 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Main Council of the Polish Teachers' Union has addressed an open letter to the Solidarity National Commission. The letter reads, inter alia: Following the developing of the situation in the country with concern, we observe with indignation how all sides in the conflict have been mutually accusing each other, isntead of negotiating. Their actions constitute a threat to our national existence. Solidarity, being one of the more serious forces decideing the fate of the country, should behave with particular wisdom and consideration. Unfortunately, its recent decisions, writes the Main Council of the Polish Teachers' Union, are not getting our support. We cannot support the general strike declared for tomorrow. The Polish Teachers' Union also does not support demands by Solidarity for setting up the social council for national economy. The union supports talks with the participation of all social forces in the country. We observe with concern, the open letter ends, that Solidarity seems to reserve the right to represent the entire community and ignores the existence and activity of other unions.

Protection of Nonstrikers

LD272022 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] In connection with the question that has arisen about legal protection for persons who do not intend to participate in the (?initiated) strike actions, the press spokesman of the General Prosecutor's Office explains:

[Begin recording] As a result of the August agreements, the right to strike was in fact introduced into the Polish legal system. The exercise of this right cannot, however, restrict the freedom of employees and others who have decided that they do not wish to participate in the strike.

Such behavior -- that is, restricting the freedom of decision concerning participation in strikes -- is illegal and in some cases constitutes an offense. This applies in particular to the use of force, threats of beating or other violations of physical safety or personal dignity in order to compel someone to participate in the organized strike action.

Such acts constitute an offense as defined in Articles 156, 166, 167 or 182 of the penal code. [end recording]

Papers Condemn Strike

LD272338 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct (PAP) -- Concerning the 1-hour general strike called by the Solidarity National Commission for 28 October, Jerzy Solecki writes in TRYBUNA LUDU that only 6 months ago Solidarity leaders used to speak of a strike as a "last resort" which could only be used in exceptional cases, when all possibility of agreement with the authorities had been exhausted. Today strikes slogans are being bandied about very frequently, under pretexts. good or bad, or else everything is explained by the impulsiveness of the trade union masses. The strike is interpreted in this way as taking the heat out of the situation, as a safety valve, as the lesser evil. This is a specious argument.

Apart from its harmful economic consequences, strike euphoria has a devastating effect on the psychology of the people. Strikes seem to have become an everyday thing: 6 months ago a strike was an unusual event; now it is a "normal" element of public life. This "accustoming" of the public to strikes has come about due to the fact that in spite of difficulties, often increasing difficulties, we somehow manage. Such a state of things, and lack of imagination, induce the conviction that it is simply impossible to go over the brink which worries the economists, to a collapse, the final collapse of our economy. And since we are not threatened with collapse, we can go on beating the strike drum.

The government knows that it is difficult, even very difficult, for people. But the government cannot create something out of nothing. The vast majority of the public understands this and hopes for an industrious atmosphere which is free from being constantly undermined, notes the PZPR Central Committee organ.

In a commemtary entitled "No to Strikes" published in the Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, it is stressed that contrary to commonsense, to the instinct of self-preservation and the appeals for moderation and restraint which have again been made by the party and government leadership, contrary to the arguments of the working class and the whole people, the specter of mass terrorist strikes has appeared over Poland, strikes called for and provided for in the latest decision of Solidarity's National Commission. But the adoption of this decision was not based on economic considerations. The warning strike is intended to weaken authority, to take further the dismantling of the state, and represents a seizing of the initiative by the extremist wing in Solidarity's leadership. This is the latest attempt to provoke a dangerous confrontation.

The PZPR Central Commitee's Fourth Plenum again confirmed the readiness of the party and government to seek an agreement of all the people by means of dialogue, in the spirit of the decisions of the party's ninth extraordinary congress. At the same time, it confirmed the resolute will to implement the line of renewal. However, as Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, said: "The possibilities for a turn are already exhausted." There can be no further retreat, since this would subject the supreme interests of the state and people to mortal danger. The forthcoming strikes directly threaten these interests since, as is stressed in yesterday's statement by the Commission for Joint Action by the PZPR, ZSL, and SD, they serve those who are trying to seize power and overthrow socialism, the paper concludes.

'False Appeal' of Strike

LD280936 Warsaw PAP in English 0830 GMT 28 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP) -- "False appeal" is the term used by the daily TRYBUNA LUDU with reference to Solidarity's call for a strike.

The daily said that "the National Commission has proclaimed the strike because a heated atmosphere is useful for the Solidarity leadership. It is necessary as demonstration in reaction to more resolute and energetic actions launched by the authorities, actions whose absence was widely criticized by the society. It is a demonstration in reply to the stand of the 4th CC Plenum, the stand of the party. This is a demonstration in reaction to the doubts originating inside Solidarity itself, among the working people who find it increasingly hard to believe that the government and only the government is to blame for the deepening crisis. This is why this false appeal was launched. It is false because the wording of proclamation of the strike does not reveal these objectives."

TRYBUNA LUDU concludes: "The warning strike on Wednesday, October 28, will take place. I am deeply convinced that it will not be as general as previous strikes. I also know that for thousands of people participation in or refusal to participate in the strike will be an extremely painful experience. Party members in works enterprises will again find themselves in extremely difficult situations and nobody and nothing can help them except for their own party consciousness, prudence and reason. However, the more people -- party and nonparty men -- find for themselves why and what for the strike will be staged, the more real will be the chances for reversing the dangerous course of events in Poland."

Accord Must Be Reached

LD271650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] For the umpteenth time since the memorable August events, the situation in our country is becoming aggravated; for the umpteenth time a wave of strikes is sweeping the whole country; and also not for the first time a 1-hour general warning strike is expected.

As regards the economic losses which these tensions will cause, it is said that they will reach Zl billion, although some people question this figure. In any case, as a result of the strikes there will be less coal, sulphur or other raw materials and industrial products. Who knows whether even greater losses are not arising at the same time in our minds? For we are experiencing a successive national thriller. Its scenarios vary, but the course of the action is similar. How many more such tensions can we endure?

The strikes, strike alerts and other forms of protest do not contribute to halting the disintegration of the economy. This is clearly stated by the Commission for Joint Action by the PZPR, ZSL and SD, as well as many other organizations. In a certain sense, verbally, the press spokesman of the Solidarity National Commission also agreed with this stance.

Stances differ, on the other hand, on the question as to whether there are reasons for declaring a strike. The Commission for Joint Action between the PZPR and the allied political parties states in the communique, issued after yesterday's session, that every strike action exacerbates the country's economic situation and intensifies the difficulties of our society's life. Our problems may be resolved only by means of a rational dialogue and the consolidation of the democratic socialist state, broadening the joint participation in this work of all forces of reason and responsibility on the platform of a patriotic front of alliance and cooperation.

The Solidarity National Commission also does not reject dialogue, except that it envisages it differently. The idea of accord, still of interest, is unfortunately still more of an idea than something concrete. The possibility for implementing it is further removed by the growing social tension; this is surely no longer doubted by anyone in our country.

Not only Poles are interested in this. At one of the recent press conferences at the U.S. State Department the press spokesman of this institution, replying to journalists' questions concerning the situation in Poland, said that this is the internal affair of the Poles, the Polish Government and trade unions, who have proved that they can succeed in emerging from an impasse in the most critical situations.

Yes, these really are our affairs. The accord, though it is not within arm's reach, can be reached primarily because it must be reached if we wish to survive, and survive not only the approaching winter.

'Strike Terrorism'

LD271124 Warsaw PAP in English 0831 GMT 27 Oct 81

["Entire Nation at Stake" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Oct (PAP) -- Strike terrorism is what Poland has come to be confronted with, a phenomenon alien to our tradition and political culture.

Fear has always been the basic aim of terrorism, in every country and under various disguises. There is fear of boycott, of persecution in the work place, and the fear of losing the source of one's livelihood, for this is often the case.

How little has remained in practice of the lofty slogans so generously distributed among the society, such as liberty, democracy, appeal to the voice of the masses, respect for different viewpoints.

The union statute which permits strikes only in ultimate situations does not count any more. Nor does the pope's latest encyclical entitled Laborem Exercens which is binding for the Catholics. After all, for those people no rational argument, recognized from Washington to Moscow, counts for anything.

The organizers of the strike scheduled for Wednesday, as well as those of other current strikes, seem to regard themselves as being called upon solely to spread destruction. They shun the tiresome day-to-day union work but are inexhausted in devising every fresh conceptions unparalleled by any other trade union.

Those people with full premeditation do everything to confuse thousands upon thousands of honest and harassed people. They know as well as every Pole does that the announced strike will change nothing for the better, for it is incapable of doing so.

When the phenomenon of strike terrorism appears in the society, there [as received] is already too late for appeal. The only hope is that the workers take a closer took at those who publicly say about putting a pistol to the government's head. For this time at stake is no more the government, it is the whole nation, the state, and Poland.

STRIKES, STRIKE READINESS CONTINUE AROUND COUNTRY

LD272210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The general strike in Zielona Gora Voivodship is already in its (?eighth) day. It was proclaimed by the regional board of Solidarity as an expression of support for the demands of the protestors in the agricultural works in Luborgora.

The ministerial commission under the chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Agriculture Andrezej Kacala, now in Zielona Gora, is in charge of solving the conflicts.

In Wroclaw and Legnica Voivodships strike readiness, proclaimed by Solidarity as a form of protest against the worsening food supplies, is still in force.

Solidarity enterprise commissions operating in mines, steelworks and plants of the copper combine in Lublin have obeyed the decision of the Solidarity National Commission and called off a 4-hour protest strike originally set for today to protest the insufficient food supply.

Strike readiness, connected with the bad food supply, is in force in Torun Voivodship.

Walesa in Zyrardow

LD271626 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Lech Walesa, along with representatives of the National Commission of Solidarity, arrived in Zyrardow today. At the meeting of the enterprise strike committee in the textile factory 'Len', and at the rally with the Zyrardow workers, Lech Walesa continues his support for the Zyrardow workers strike. At the same time he condemned wildcat strikes, among others, in Zielona Gora Voivodship, maintaining that they weaken the strength of the union and are unnecessary.

Zyrardow Strike To Continue

LD281156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Lech Walesa, chairman of NSZZ Solidarity, visited Zyrardow yesterday.

The rally in Zyrardow ended with the decision to continue the strike until at least two demands are settled: an improvement of supplies in Zyrardow and full payment for the period of the strike.

Meanwhile, the press spokesman of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs has announced that the report by the press spokesman of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Zyrardow on the content of the talk between the deputy speaker of the Sejm, Halina Skibniewska, and the minister of labor, wages and social affairs is untrue. In reality the minister conveyed and supported the stance taken at the meeting between Deputy Premier Rakowski and the five-man delegation of the Interfactory Strike Committee of Zyrardow on 23 October. At the meeting, the proposal was put forward that the issue of payment for the period of the strike be submitted to the courts or to an arbitrating commission, and also that the claims of the employees be met by Solidarity from its own funds.

Due to the particularly difficult predicament of women who are participating in the strike in Zyrardow, the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs has expressed readiness to pay benefits from the fund of professional activization to the value of 50 percent of the personal salary grade. This payment can be made the moment the strike is over.

Konin Voivodship To Strike

LD272148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] By the decision of the regional strike committee, tomorrow at 1100 GMT in Konin Voivodship, a four-hour strike is to begin. This is to be a continuation of the protest action against the insufficient, in Solidarity's view, reaction by the voivodship authorities to demands for an improvement in market supplies and for granting Solidarity the right to the independent control of all spheres of food production and distribution.

The strike is also to be an answer to the lack of a reaction to demands for the arrival of a government commission in order to hold talks concerning the transfer for social needs of the [word indistinct] building of the Citizens' Militia voivodship headquarters.

The final decision on the length of the strike is to be made tomorrow.

Government Team in Tarnobrzeg

LD272016 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The government press office has reported on the work of the special commission set up by the premier to assess the economic results caused by the general strike in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship. The commission stayed there yesterday and held talks with the first secretary of the voivodship party committee and the voivoda, and also visited Stalowa Wola steelworks and the metallurgical plant Nowa Deba. The strike committee in the Siarkopol sulphur mines in Tarnobrzeg refused the commission entry to the mines. The special commission met a four-man delegation of the regional strike committee of the Solidarity trade union of Sandomierz region.

As a result of gathered evidence, conversations, and visits, the commission states: By making use of the difficult supply situation, Solidarity of Sandomierz region, together with a so-far unregistered farmers union, which has adopted the name Rural Solidarity, adopted a resolution on a strike on 14 October. They demanded that ration cards should have cover in goods, that the rationing system should be settled in accordance with the generally adopted system in the country, and that steps should be taken against representatives of the voivodship administration guilty for the situation in the region.

The government commission found that on 19 October in the whole voivodship a 2-hour warning strike was held. A day later a general strike began. During the strike 3 demands previously put forward were expanded to over 100.

In the Stalowa Wola steelworks the strike encompassed all departments, including continuous production lines, and this caused great losses.

At the sulphur mines in Tarnobrzeg, mines, processing plants, phosphorous fertilizer and sulphuric acid plants are idle. Sixteen kilometers of railroads have been blocked by empty cars.

Direct production losses for 1 striking day in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship amount to about Z128 million. The total has reached Z550 million.

Expressing understanding for the determination of workforces, the special commission at the same time emphasized that a considerable number of workers joined the strike as a result of pressure from organizers and full-time functionaries of Solidarity.

Andrzej Jedynak, chairman of the commission and deputy premier, proposed a concrete and businesslike way for settling the problems presented by the striking workers. Representatives of the strike committee expressed preliminary agreement with the proposal.

It was accepted that, immediately the strike is suspended, a competent commission will arrive in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship to settle the demands which were put forward.

At the same time it was agreed that no communique will be published on the talks until the accord has been confirmed by the competent links of Solidarity.

Solidarity of Sandomierz region broke the agreement by publishing a communique which distorts the course of the talks and accords. This morning, Solidarity decided to continue the strike in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship.

The government commission is still ready to undertake sensible talks with a competent delegation of Solidarity of Sandomierz region in order to end the strike as soon as possible and to settle the demands which were put forward.

LE FIGARO PREVIEWS 'DECISIVE WEEK' FOR POLES

PM281007 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Oct 81 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Hardening of Attitudes in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw -- If we had to judge from the various signs recorded during the last 48 hours, we could conclude that Poland is moving more toward confrontation and a trial of strength than toward understanding and reconciliation. Fortunately, these signs may be misleading.

Of course there is a clear hardening of attitudes on both sides. Solidarity has decided to launch a 1-hour national strike next Wednesday. For its part the government has announced the formation in each region and municipality of military intervention groups ready to restore order if necessary, and the formation of government delegations with the job of responding to the population's grievances on the spot and particularly of trying to improve supplies. In addition the government and the press are painting a catastrophic picture of the situation ("The state, which is moving toward collapse, must take all the measures necessary for its protection," the Council of Ministers communique declares) and are condemning Solidarity's attitude in very strong terms. However, what are the reasons which suggest that confrontation is not yet inevitable? Here are some of them:

1 -- The decisions taken on both sides are less "tough" than they seem: The declaration of a 1-hour strike on Wednesday makes it possible to prevent the wildcat strikes which were beginning to swamp the country and to restore the authority of Solidarity's national leadership. Indeed, the local hotbeds of protest are seen to be dying out gradually. Similarly the decision to form military intervention groups can be seen as the last step before a state of emergency, but it can also be interpreted as a means of postponing that measure until later, by cutting the ground from under the party's intransigent elements.

2 -- This tough attitude is natural before fundamentally important negotiations: At a time when a decisive meeting between General Jaruzelski and Mr Walesa is regarded as imminent -- a meeting which could produce a national compromise -- it is completely natural for the main forces involved to try to improve their negotiating position by demonstrating their strength in the country.

3 -- The hardening of attitude is in keeping with the government's desire to combine firmness with an open approach: The formation of military intervention groups is presented not as something inconsistent with the pursuit of dialogue and understanding but, on the contrary, as a vital complement of it. Mr Kubiak, a liberal Politburo member, has just recalled in Krakow that during the last plenum "a new type of philosophy" was adopted: Stop the move toward anarchy in order to be able to achieve the policy of understanding. At the same time this policy of understanding legitimizes actions aimed at halting the move toward anarchy. The Council of Ministers communique has the same aim: "It is impossible to extend democracy and partnership in a state of anarchy and disruption."

4 -- The autocratic measures tend to show that it is a strong party which is preparing to make concessions: The weekly POLITYKA rightly stresses that a weak party will always be afraid of reforms and an open policy and that only a more self-confident party "can effectively and fearlessly implement the renewal process." The aim of these tough decisions may be precisely to show that the government has the situation under control and that the concessions it is preparing to make (expanding the bases of the government) are a sign not of its weakness but of its concern for the national interest. For whom is this demonstration intended? It is certainly intended for the Polish population in general, but primarily it is for the party "hardliners" and for the leaderships in Moscow and the "fraternal countries" whom it is vital to reassure.

Playing With Fire

Nonetheless we must not give way to complacent optimism either. By displaying their strength the two sides are constantly playing with fire. The extremists both within Solidarity and the party are prepared to use every opportunity to make agreement impossible. Provocations with disastrous consequences are possible at any time. Moreover, as ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes, it is important to realize that the government, in accepting the participation of the independent forces, must bring about a revolution which represents for it "a change almost as abrupt as the transition from the heliocentric [as published] to the Copernican system." The most important thing is that the party leadership is not united: The position adopted by General Jaruzelski, who informed the primate that he was prepared to accept the formation of a government of accord, is not that of Mr Olszowski, who is setting very harsh terms, for Solidarity presented in the form of an ultimatum.

Nonetheless the government is aware that declaring a state of emergency would solve nothing. POLITYKA reveals that during the last plenum Central Committee Secretary Michalek stated, in a remark deleted from the minutes, that the situation in the country would not be improved in the slightest by arresting all the members of Solidarity's National Commission, regional organizations and factory committees.

Finally, the compromise drawn up by the church allows everybody to save face. The party will be able to say that the prominent people close to Solidarity or the church who are asked to join the government have recognized its leadership role and the regime's fundamental principles, and will add that it is merely an expansion of the bases of government at its initiative and under its control. On the other hand, the other social forces will stress the fact that for the first time prominent independents and respected technocrats have been included in a government which does not have the task of executing the policy drawn up by the party Politburo and Secretariat.

The week which is beginning will be decisive. It could certainly bring disaster but, for the reasons just outlined, it is still possible to be cautiously optimistic.

LECH WALESA HOLDS TALKS WITH PRIMATE GLEMP

NC280954 Paris AFP in English 0943 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Independent union leader Lech Walesa had a long meeting last night with the Catholic primate of Poland, Monsignor Jozef Glemp, a Solidarity source said today.

No details of the 90-minute conversation were released.

But Mr Walesa also called on the archbishop last week on his return from a visit to France, and in between the two meetings with the Solidarity leader, the primate met Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who took over the leadership of the Communist Party early this month.

KK CHARGE OF ANTIUNION REPRESSION SCORED

LD272010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today's press carries the communique of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission [KK] press spokesman which repeats the accusation that repression against union activists for union activity exists. Here is an excerpt: There are more and more actions of repression against the harassment of union activists, in particular against people engaged in information activities and distribution of union materials.

It is not right for me to say that the Solidarity press spokesman is telling lies, but I must say that he is not telling the truth. We have turned to the KK twice, through Major Pocztak, representative of the central militia headquarters, with the request to supply us with at least one example of repression being used against a union activist for union activity that is in line with the statute and with the law that is binding in this country. So far the KK has not managed to support its resolution with any concrete example. However, a certain change in terminology has occurred. Formerly arrests and repressions were spoken of, this time it is only repression and harassment. Well, this is certain progress.

Further on in the statement the Solidarity press spokesman said: The KK believes that Polish citizens should all act in accordance with the law. At the same time it believes that the interpretation of the laws binding in our country cannot be stretched in such a way that the law forms a basis for restricting or rendering union activity impossible.

One has to agree with this point. However, I would not confine it solely to union activity. All that I have here in front of me are not publications of a union nature. These are publications published by Solidarity or distributed by Solidarity cells. These publications have an antistate character and their publication and distribution constitutes an offense envisaged by the law that is binding in our country.

We shall go on using repression against people who, under the cover of union activity, are engaged in antistate activity, who strike at our statehood, our international alliances and the safety of us all. The law, indeed, cannot be stretched in any direction whatsoever.

BIALYSTOK PROSECUTOR INVESTIGATES ALLEGATION

LD281022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The Prosecutor General's Office has announced that 21-year-old Krzysztof Baryla has recently started an investigation into the matter of the statement, that is untrue and slanders Citizens' Militia organs, by the NSZZ Solidarity works commission in the "Fasty" cotton mill to the effect that a member of the union, Ryszard M., was unlawfully detained and beaten up in the Bialystok Voivodship Citizens' Militia headquarters. It transpired that the abovementioned Ryszard M. had been detained and placed in a detoxication center in connection with a drunken row which he had made on a train. The works commission has, moreover, demanded that the Bialystok Voivodship prosecutor and voivodship commandant of the Citizens' Militia come to the work enterprise. Since this demand has been refused, a so-called works commission of the Committee for Defense of Those Imprisoned for Convictions has been set up in the works. The abovementioned Ryszard M. is one of the founders of this commission.

'STINKING VIALS' INCIDENT: MINERS HOSPITALIZED

LD272356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Citizens' Militia headquarters in Katowice Voivodship reports that yesterday at about 1130 in Sosnowiec, near the entrance to the Sosnowiec colliery, an unknown perpetrator threw from a passing car vials containing unidentified stinking fluid. At about 1400, local Solidarity activist Wojciech Figiel organized a mass rally, including miners who were going to work on the second shift, and presented the vials incident as a provocation by the authorities.

Wojciech Fiegiel was to face the court yesterday on being accused of depriving members of the colliery management of personal freedom during the strike on 7 August.

About 1600 several miners complained of headaches and running eyes and an ambulance was called. Forty-two miners were taken to the hospital. After first aid treatment eight of them were released to go home. The state of health of the remaining miners is causing no concern.

In view of the events, part of the second shift in the Sosnowiec colliery did not start work. Vials with the unknown fluid have been secured for laboratory investigation, and the local prosecutor's office in conducting an investigation.

LE FIGAGO ON ALTERNATIVES FACING SOLIDARITY

PM280931 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Oct 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Solidarity Facing Three Possible Paths"]

[Text] Warsaw -- There is now scarcely any doubt that General Jaruzelski's program can be summed up in two words which are, of course, wellknown: "socialist renewal." In other words, it cannot please those who were hoping that the renewal would depart from the socialist framework or those who, out of dogmatism or ultraconservatism, wanted socialism to avoid reforms.

The fifth plenum -- which may take place at the end of the week -- should ratify General Jaruzelski's dual function as first secretary and prime minister. This exceptional solution is in keeping with the serious nature of the situation. Indeed, the general is apparently relying on a small group of trusted friends, such as the Politburo member, Barcikowski, and the government member, Rakowski, and is ensuring the cohesion of Central Committee and cabinet action.

The main points of the action taken by General Jaruzelski, who made the unprecedented gesture of receiving the socialist contries' ambassadors all at the same time on Monday, are apparently as follows:

1 -- Consolidation of a party which, after eliminating the extremists, is regaining its cohesion and moving into the offensive.

2 -- Determined struggle against the antisocialist elements on the one hand but also against dogmatists and bureaucrats who, in one way or another, are trying to prevent renewal.

3 -- More rapid implementation of a program of economic reforms and the democratization of public life, within the framework of the system and under party control.

4 -- Proposal to extend the bases of power and, especially, of the government to representatives of the associated parties and to prominent independent people, such as Catholics, given that these new cabinet members are chosen by the party and that the choice depends on their acceptance of the principles of the system and especially the party's leadership role.

5 -- Readiness to go ahead with the reform program even if these proposals are rejected by Solidarity. "It is up to them to decide," a prominent figure told me. "For our part we will implement our renewal policy with or without Solidarity."

6 -- Use of emergency measures as a last resort if the situation reached deadlock and the government's action were paralyzed. Mr Olszowski has just recalled that the plenum resolution expressly makes provision for the use of such measures should the need arise.

It should be noted that the proposal to extend the bases of power put forward by the authorities has nothing to do with the suggestions made by Pax, the Catholic association, or by groups of intellectuals to create a big coalition with a unity government formed by technocrats. Contrary to appearances it is, in fact, the reverse. In the one case the aim is to bring about, in an independent way, an alliance in which the party merely plays the role of a partner; in the government's solution, however, it is the party itself which is calling on prominent people outside the party.

Saving the Renewal

Solidarity is now in an embarrassing position. Mr Olszowski has made no secret of the fact that the party is now presenting the trade union with "demands in the form of ultimatums" by demanding that it "become part of the realities of socialist Poland's system -- of Poland as a member of and an important link in the socialist community."

Solidarity really only has three possibilities:

To take part in the union proposed by the party, in other words agree to step back into line and to act within the framework of the system -- which, of course, would be in keeping with the Gdansk agreements and the trade union's rules, but is likely to divide it;

Standing apart but allowing General Jaruzelski's last-ditch experiment to go ahead, in other words finally leaving the initiative to the party;

Opposing the new first secretary's program at the risk of being classed as an "antisocialist force" and taking the responsibility for a confrontation which would have disastrous consequences.

Indeed, the problem is particularly difficult for Solidarity since the choice is between the success of General Jaruzelski's renewal and democratization policy and the risk of a violent tragedy.

As can be seen, the facts have changed radically since the fourth plenum. We have entered a completely different stage in the Polish crisis. One of the most important new elements is the conviction that if force is used as a last resort it will not be used to implement a brutal restoration of control, as some people would like, but instead, paradoxically and tragically, to save the renewal and democratization program. The fact that this decision would be taken by General Jaruzelski, who has always rejected any coercive solutions, would leave no doubt on that subject. This creates a new kind of political situation.

JACEK KURON COMMENTS ON POLISH SITUATION

AU271620 Rome ANSA in English 1556 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 27 Oct (ANSA) -- The Polish Communist Party would win no more than three percent of the vote if general elections were held in the East European state today, a leading member of the Polish opposition, Jacek Kuron, said today in an interview published by the Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA.

Kuron was expelled from the party in 1956, was subsequently arrested on more than one occasion, and is now a leading adviser of the Solidarity trade-union movement.

He told LA REPUBBLICA that the Soviet Union could permit the Communist Party to lose its decisive role in the country, but it could not let Poland leave the Warsaw Pact.

"This is why everything possible must be done to convince this Soviet Union that no-one has ever thought of a change of this kind", Kuron told the newspaper.

In other points, Kuron claimed that crises are "not the exception under so-called real socialism, but the rule".

He added that, apart from this general reason behind the crisis, there was also the contingent reason related to the changes going on in the country.

To make his point, Kuron cited the example of a "highly centralized system" like a railway. "When...nine trains continue to take orders from the network's directors, but the tenth runs its own timetables, you create chaos".

"And that is what has happened in Poland.

"Starting with Solidarnosc, the desire for social emancipation and liberty has passed to the cooperatives, the universities, agriculture.

"All sectors of Polish life have been touched by it.

"The chaos today is the price we are paying to transform a totalitarian system into a democratic one.

"In Poland, we are living a true revolution, maybe comparable to the one in the Soviet Union in 1917.

"And, in revolutions, you often live from day to day, without knowing exactly where you are going and what your destination is".

BYDGOSZCZ COMMITTEE DECLARES PARTY READINESS

LD271350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Party conferences and meetings to discuss the resolutions and decisions of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum are being held throughout the country. The executive of the Bydgoszcz PZPR municipal committee stressed that events of immense political significance will take place in the coming few days. The Fifth Central Committee Plenum and the Sejm session are awaited with particular attention. At the same time, we have to deal with the growth of tension and deterioration of the socioeconomic situation in our country. In connection with this, the executive of the party municipal committee in Bydgoszcz has declared a state of party readiness from today until further notice. We believe that the intensified and vigorous activities of primary party organizations and of all party members, arising from this, should be subordinated to the struggle for social accord, calm in work enterprises and for a halt to activities which disorganize our economy.

FORMER PILA OFFICIALS INVESTIGATED FOR HUNTING

LD271500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Pila Voivodship Prosecutor's Office has completed proceedings against the former first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Pila, Alfred Kowalski, and the former Pila voivoda, Andrzej Sliwinski.

Alfred Kowalski is accused of hunting in the Pila hunting districts without an authorization to shoot from 1976-1980 as a member of the Polish union of hunters. Over the years he killed 396 animals. He received on this account a premium of over Z530,000. By doing this he acted to the detriment of the district board of state forests and the association of state agricultural farms.

The former Pila voivoda, Andrzej Sliwinski, is also accused of hunting in the Pila hunting districts without permission to shoot as a member of the Polish union of hunters from 1977-1980. Over the years he killed 68 stags, wild boars and deer and received over Z110,000 from the state enterprise Las.

Both defendents used their offices to organize hunts contrary to the binding hunting law.

The Pila Prosecutor's Office has said that proceedings are also being conducted into other matters such as home repairs, use of official vehicles and construction of tourist and recreational buildings in the Pila Voivodship.

FACTORY COMMITTEE CONDEMNS BUILDING OCCUPATION

AU271906 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Oct 81 p 2

[PAP report: "The 'Marxist-Leninist Seminar' at the Katowice Metallurgical Combine Violated the PZPR Statutes" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The Katowice PAP correspondent has learned that THE VOIVODSHIP PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION IN KATOWICE HAS BEEN STUDYING THE SITUATION IN THE PARTY ORGANIZATION OF THE KATOWICE METALLURGICAL COMBINE. The situation concerns the temporary occupation of the offices of the factory PZPR committee by a group of 20 representatives of the "Marxist-Leninist Seminar" which is active at the combine. The following is a brief account by Stanislaw Kalman, factory committee first secretary, of the events:

Having arrived at the building of the factory PZPR committee early on 20 October, a group of members of the "Marxist-Leninist Seminar" demanded a meeting with the factory committee secretary. During the meeting, the "Seminar" members read three documents formulated on the preceding day: a letter to the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, material for the voivodship party Control Commission, and an appeal "to party members and communists at the Katowice metallurgical combine." In particular, the three documents negatively assessed the activity of the factory PZPR committee as a whole and alleged that both the accountability conference and the recent election of the factory committee first secretary were manipulated. There were also accusations against some members of the central party authorities.

The "Seminar" members then requested access to communications facilities, and when that was refused, they arbitrarily occupied the office of the factory committee organizational secretary with the telephone and the Telex. They also refused to leave the factory committee building. As long as the telephone and the Telex were connected, they used them.

In a conversation with journalists, the "Seminar" representatives said they needed communications facilities only to convey their materials to the addresses and the voivodship party committee.

Representatives of the voivodship party bodies arrived at the combine.

In the meantime the "Seminar" members used the combines's network of loudspeakers in particular to call on the factory party committee executive and plenum to resign, and demanded that the executive of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee should appoint a receiver [komisaryczne kierownictwo] for the factory PZPR committee at the Katowice metallurgical combine.

The combine collective was informed about the developments. In so doing, the factory committee emphasized that the activities of the "Seminar" members did not fall within the PZPR statutes.

The "Seminar" figures said their action was motivated by the belief that the party organization at the combine had lost its Marxist-Leninist character and was being guided by the enemies of socialism.

During the talks with representatives of the voivodship party bodies, a decision was adopted that both the accusations made by the "Seminar" participants against the leadership of the factory PZPR committee and the "Seminar" activities would be examined by the voivodship party Control Commission and the voivodship PZPR committee in Katowice.

At 1300 the "Seminar" members left the building of the factory committee.

On Tuesday, those events were discussed at a plenary session of the factory PZPR committee.

THE FACTORY PZPR COMMITTEE PLENUM ADOPTED A DECISION CONDEMNING THE OCCUPATION OF THE FACTORY COMMITTEE OFFICE BY A "SEMINAR" GROUP. IN PARTICULAR, THE FACTORY COMMITTEE FOUND THAT THE "SEMINAR" ACTIVITY WAS FACTIONAL, VIOLATED POINT 19 OF THE PZPR STATUTES, AND HARMED THE UNITY OF THE FACTORY'S PARTY ORGANIZATION. THE FACTORY COMMITTEE RESOLVED TO SUSPEND THE "SEMINAR'S" ACTIVITY UNTIL THE VOIVODSHIP PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION EXAMINES THE INCIDENTS.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ORGANS HOLD JOINT SESSION

LD272356 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The SD Central Committee Presidium and Central Auditing Commission Presidium have held a joint meeting. During the meeting, the debates of the Commission for Joint Action by the ZSL and SD were reported on. The national situation was discussed and the comprehensive package of issues connected with the next Sejm session was considered.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON 'UNREALISTIC' CHURCH PROPOSALS

PM281149 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 81 p 2

["F.L." commentary: "The Word and the Tone"]

[Text] In recent weeks in Poland we have witnessed and often also participated in events and activities which have aroused concern. Any person able to use his head and listen to reason must be fully aware that the country and the state are on the brink of disaster. Politicians and political commentators often call this state the magic circle, a circle of lack of confidence and mutual accusations.

Let us not be naive -- this circle has not been created by heavenly dispensation. It has been created by forces which see the present socioeconomic crisis not in terms of its painful social consequences but merely in terms of an opportunity for playing a political game, fulfilling their own ambitions and achieving their own objectives, that is, the objectives of some groups or organization or even just a bunch of people.

This must be quite obvious to anyone who takes greater than merely amateurish interest in social life or is engaged in politics. Therefore, what is most important to anyone who has good intentions and really wants to help to break the so-called magic circle of inertia, helplessness and misturst as well as of antagonizing the nation is to build anything that can create, restore or build anew mutual confidence and credibility. This is a cornerstone of any bases for an accord among patriotic forces which are not hostile to socialism and want to save Poland from disaster.

Let us repeat that this is obvious to anyone interested in politics. This is why some surprise may have been caused by the tone and content of some articles which have appeared in the Pax association's newspaper SLOWO POWSZECHNE in recent weeks.

Pax -- an organization of lay Catholics -- has occupied an important place on Poland's sociopolitical scene for many years. In their commentaries, the paper's editors have also expressed their concern about the development of the situation in the country. However, they have for some time now been voicing their concern with respect to one side only, that is, the authorities and our party. Furthermore, in their political commentaries, which have been both controversial and peremptory in expression, there has been no lack of frequently cheap sarcastic remarks. Recent editorials published in SLOWO POWSZECHNE have been good examples of this.

Nor did the Pax association chairman avoid using this method in an interview which he granted to the paper a few days ago. It was an interesting interview for the reader, even though it also contained many diagnoses and theses with which it is either hard or even impossible to agree as well as some unrealistic proposals concerning, among other things, a plan for new power structures in Poland (among which, in fact, he can, for instance, see no room for the existing political parties).

We do recognize that any politician is quite entitled to put forward any thesis even if it is questionable or controversial, but what is bound to shock is the negative tone noticeable in these statements with respect to what has been achieved in People's Poland as a result of the nation's efforts (and what, after all, Pax used to acknowledge until recently), and the reprovingly moralizing tone used with respect to the party. Even though it is difficult to take issue with a tone, you cannot help noticing it.

Poland's state interest certainly demands that the need for accord be publicized and its sociopolitical platform explained. However, any fanning of a feeling of distrust toward the authorities, toward those with whom, after all, it is hoped to talk and cooperate is certainly contrary to Poland's state interest. This must occur to any reader who seeks in the papers more than mere manifestations of political maneuvers and cheap thrills connected with them.

Courage in this sphere has become cheap. Such improbable things are being written and disseminated.... However, the main question remains valid: Does all this do the Polish people any good today, here and now, and will it do them any good tomorrow?

OZDOWSKI MEETS WITH CATHOLIC OFFICIALS

LD272232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] A meeting took place in the office of the Council of Ministers today between Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski and representatives of the Catholic circles. It was attended by deputies of the Polish Catholic Social Union, Pax, and the Christian Social Association, as well as scholars and Catholic (?dignitaries).

The dramatic situation of the state was discussed, and the absolute necessity was expressed for the cooperation of all social forces in order to save the homeland. It was stated that lay Catholics in Poland ought to act, in cooperation with the Polish Episcopate, on a basis of the social teaching of the church.

All were agreed that no one should be allowed to rest idle and avoid fulfillment of social obligations. Jerzy Ozdowski conveyed to those assembled heartfelt greetings from the primate of Poland, Father Jozef Glemp, and words of encouragement for further cooperation.

The deputy premier referred with respect to the proposal for increasing the participation of Polish Catholics in the political structures of the state.

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT, WORLD ECONOMY

DW271003 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 27 Oct 81 p 7

[Christian M. Schone interview with Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, in Bucharest -- date not given.]

[Text] [question] Mr President, you have repeatedly called the arms buildup the principal danger to peace and to the existence of mankind in general, and have demanded that this murderous race be discontinued. How do you assess the present situation, and what measures do you think must be taken to prevent a catastrophe:

[Answer] You can say that at present the arms buildup, in particular nuclear armament, has assumed gigantic proportions and does indeed represent a grave danger to peace, the independence of the peoples, and the existence and the life of mankind in general. It is generally known, as can be gathered from the public statements by many states, that there are enough nuclear weapons to annihilate mankind several times over. During the past few years, activities aimed at producing new nuclear weapons have been intensified, and the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and the production of the neutron bomb have been decided. This increases the danger of war and of the destruction of the entire European Continent.

In view of this situation, determined actions are necessary -- by governments as well as by public opinion -- to achieve a discontinuation of the arms race and the transition to disarmament -- above all, to nuclear disarmament -- under appropriate international controls.

It is our view that the implementation of disarmament must insure a balance of power as well as the security of each side. In our opinion, however, this cannot be attained through the production of new weapons, but solely through their reduction and the guarantee of balance thus created.

We advocate the view that above everything else it is necessary to make every effort to halt the deployment and development of new medium-range missiles as well as all nuclear missiles in Europe. This applies to the discontinuation of the deployment of the U.S. made missiles just as it applies to the withdrawal of Soviet missiles. We must renounce the production and deployment of the neutron bomb in Europe, and we must proceed to reducing troop strengths and arms spending. The large-scale protests which are continuing in many states of Europe, including the Federal Republic of Germany, demonstrate quite impressively that the masses of the people are increasingly, aware of the growing danger threatening their existence and their lives. It is necessary for the governments and the state leaders to heed the will of the people and to proceed toward disarmament.

[Question] The CSCE followup meeting in Madrid has so far taken a course characterized by numerous controversies, and it has not produced any encouraging results. Mr President, how do you assess the value of such meetings, and do you think Romania would be a suitable host country for another conference?

[Answer] The Madrid conference on CSCE represents a continuation of the Helsinki Conference. Its mission is to guarantee the determination of the measures necessary to implement the documents signed in Helsinki, which must be interpreted as an integrated whole. This must be done with principlal importance being attached to the consolidation of confidence as well as to measures of disarmament and security, the enhancement of economic cooperation, and the principles of equality and mutual advantage between all states on the continent.

It is true that the results were not the best during the first part of the meeting's work -- a confrontation occurred with regard to various problems -- and yet certain steps were taken to work out measures to implement the Helsinki documents.

It is our view that after the resumption of the conference in the fall, it will be necessary to work with all determination toward a successful conclusion.

What Romania welcomes above all is the convocation of a conference on confidence and disarmament in Europe. We deem it necessary to consider Europe an integrated whole. In spite of the social systems of various countries or the existence of military blocs or economic groupings, all of us must comprehend that Europe represents an integrated entity, and that peace and security can become a reality only through the equal participation of all states and through the development of relations of cooperation and joint ventures between all states of Europe.

We likewise advocate the continuation of meetings devoted to the implementation of the Helsinki documents. Romania has suggested that the next meeting be held in our capital city, Bucharest. Our country is prepared to, and will guarantee all conditions necessary for a favorable course of that meeting. We are convinced that the organization of the future meeting in Bucharest may contribute to new steps in the direction of detente, national independence, peace and cooperation among all nations.

[Question] Mr President, the imbalances of the current world economy, particularly developments in the energy sector and in the field of oil production, are having grave aftereffects. Underdeveloped and medium-developed countries suffer particularly from this. How does this problem look for your country?

[Answer] The world economic crisis actually encompassed all continents and all states. While it is true that it is felt to a greater or lesser extend in individual countries, you can practically say that this is a worldwide economic crisis -- regardless of whether some people want to recognize this fact or not. At the same time it must be stressed that developing countries are suffering most from this crisis and that it has led to an aggravation between rich and poor nations. The entire unjust policy of worldwide relations has contributed to this. Particularly the energy situation, the considerable oil price increases and the simultaneous decrease in some raw material prices of some developing countries and the absolutely unjustified increase in interest rates have increased the economic imbalance to a large degree and are actually an obstacle to normal development and productivity. This is simultaneously a new form of suppression of developing countries.

Romania, which plays an active role in international economic relations and the international division of labor, is as always very aware of this world economic situation -- as are other states. We believe that it is necessary for all states to show a high degree of responsibility by acting together to overcome the economic crisis and the grave world economic problems by implementing a new international economic order and by strongly supporting developing countries through the stimulation of economic activities. We believe that this will also have a positive effect on the activities of developing countries.

It is necessary to end the policy of high interest rates. Romania has made concrete suggestions in this respect to the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as well as the United Nations. Romania suggested introducing a limit for maximum interest rates which would permit using money -- represented by goods -- for the normal development of economic activities. It is in everyone's interest to find just and acceptable ways to develop under good economic conditions, and to find a way to create a new economic order based on justice, equality and mutual advantage.

[Question] During my stay in Romania, two decrees were adopted dealing with supplies to people. Mr President, is there a connection between these internal measures and the current world economic situation?

[Answer] We have in fact taken a number of measures in past weeks to ensure better supplies to the people and to rule out any kind of speculation. We have started out from the fact that the goods, at Romania's disposal will ensure a good supply and increased consumption compared with 1980. Compared with other states such as the FRG, for example, calory consumption in Romania is the same or even somewhat higher.

According to official data some 3,362 calories are consumed per capita in the FRE, while 3,368 calories are consumed in Romania. Regarding grain, for example, some 68 kilograms are consumed per capita in the FRG, while we have planned 180 kilograms for this year as well as the next, that is, almost three times more. Potato consumption is almost the same in the FRG and Romania. In Romania some 140 kilograms of vegetables are consumed compared with 73 kilograms in the FRG. The situation is similar also with regard to other products. It is true that protein consumption is higher in the FRG than in Romania. We have, therefore, planned in the adopted decrees to work out a program in the coming years for increased protein by decreasing grain consumption accordingly, because it is too high. By keeping to the calory consumption, which is good, we want to improve the structure of consumption to achieve as rational as possible a balance between various foods, while protein consumption is to increase in the coming years. Proceeding from the good level we have achieved with regard to general consumption, we want to ensure structural improvements in the forthcoming years through the measures taken.

I must say that there is no connection between these measures and the problems existing on the international level.

[Question] In the speech you gave to agricultural experts, you dealt with the issue of an agricultural revolution. You stressed on this occasion that agriculture will become one of the most basic branches of Romanian economy. Does this indicate that agriculture was somewhat overshadowed in the past by intensified industrialization efforts?

[Answer] I want to mention above all that as always we continue to consider agriculture as a basic branch. We have achieved substantial progress in agriculture but not in proportion to existing possibilities. During the seventies we achieved a more than 60 percent increase in agricultural production. This is a considerable increase which, however, we do not consider to be satisfactory.

In this respect we have undertaken large efforts in the areas of irrigation, and the use of chemicals in and mechanization of agriculture. I wouldn't say that we have neglected agriculture in favor of industry because if we hadn't developed industry, we would not have been in a position to ensure mechanization and the use of chemicals in agriculture. We cannot implement this on the basis of imports.

The fact that during the past 10 years we doubled per capita meat consumption, for instance, proves what we have accomplished. But we started from a low level. Therefore, we understand the developing countries well and are aware that to overcome their present state they need quite a long time and must make large financial efforts. Naturally, these countries must also place the main emphasis on their own resources. But if they have to rely solely on their own resources, they will achieve this only over a possibly very long period of time.

[Question] Mr President, numerous countries are still in the state of development. To raise their state of development -- especially in the economic field -- meaning, to ensure fro the people a life worthy of human beings, they often require outside aid. In what form should such aid be given, do you think, and how can new dependencies which may be created as a result be prevented?

[Answer] According to official statistics of the United Nations and other international organizations, nearly two-thirds of mankind live in developing countries. As I said earlier, the difference between the developed rich countries, as they are called, and the developing countries, the poor countries, has grown. It is clear that this situation cannot continue for long without leading to an aggravation of international relations. Therefore, resolute measures are necessary to create new relations and a new international economic order which will ensure that the developed countries contribute considerably to the economic progress of the developing countries. The development of various sectors in the developing countries will also have a strong effect on the revival of normal economic activities in the developed countries throughout the world.

What is being done in this regard is completely insufficient. You have to realize that support for underdeveloped countries is not an act of charity. It is much rather a commitment of the developed countries in view of the fact that all these countries -- to differing degrees, but still all -- have promoted their development at the expense of the developing countries. Romania has paid in the past for the development of many countries which are rich today. It is, therefore, also a commitment of these countries to help and support the development of backward countries.

Based on current conditions, I repeat that you cannot achieve economic stability and a policy of cooperation and peace, if you do not put an end to the great difference between the rich and the poor. This is a necessity for the organization and stability of international political life.

I think that in this respect we ought to outline a concrete program for the development of productive forces in developing countries -- beginning with food problems -- and the means ought to be found to finance this activity.

In this respect, Romania has suggested the reduction of current armament costs, which total more than $500 billion, by 10 percent. In this way more than $50 billion could be made available annually. Part of this sum could be made available for developing countries, and part for social programs in the developed countries themselves. This would be to the advantage of all citizens and of all mankind.

This should be achieved on the principle of absolutely equal rights based on respect for independence and noninterference in internal affairs. In giving this aid and by implementing development programs, the imposition of political conditions must be abandoned. The necessity of strengthening economic and political independence and improving the prosperity of the respective peoples must be borne in mind.

We believe that this possibility exists if the governments and the peoples, including those of developed countries, realize that in today's world close interdependence exists between various states and peoples, and that the prosperity of some cannot be achieved to the disadvantage of others.

[Question] Mr President, there are signs indicating that estrangement between the party and the people can take place in socialist countries, too. I would like to ask you how you think the close link between the party and the people can be guaranteed?

[Answer] Any political party, meaning also communist parties and including those in the socialist countries, may well find itself in a situation where it drifts away from the masses and the people, and loses the confidence of the masses and the people, if in its activities and policies it inadequately heeds or neglects to a certain extent the interests of the masses and if it neglects economic and social problems as well as national feelings.

We continue to proceed from the fact that a revolutionary party, a workers party or a democratic party in general, must always proceed when preparing its policies from the realities prevalent in the respective country. With all determination it must act in close harmony with the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, and people's masses -- that is, all the people -- and it must always be the proponent of the national interests of its people. It goes without saying that difficulties may crop up at times. If the people are asked and if discussions are conducted with the people, then it is possible to find ways to overcome these difficulties and to guarantee progress.

In this respect the Romanian Communist Party proceeds in all its activities from the necessity to adapt the general principles of scientific socialism to the realities in Romania. We continue working toward creating the best visible organizational framework for the active and constant participation of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all social categories in the entire political and economic life and in the management of all spheres of activity.

In this respect we have created a broad democratic framework and the corresponding organs on the local level -- in enterprises and institutions -- as well as on the national level. This allows the people's direct participation in the management of all spheres of activity. It is our view that under these conditions there will always be complete unity between the revolutionary political party and the people's masses and that the best solutions for coping with all difficulties will be found.

[Question] Mr President, the FRG president will be visiting your country officially soon. I would like to ask you the following question: Your Excellency, how do you assess the state of relations between the two countries, and what can be done to further develop relations?

[Answer] We were looking forward to the visit by the FRG president with great pleasure, and we hope that his visit will contribute to the stronger development of relations between our countries.

I must mention the fact that in our opinion the current state of relations between Romania and the FRG is good on the whole. We have developed economic cooperation in many sectors. It is true that during a certain period some imbalance to the disadvantage of Romania occurred, but there has been a surplus in Romania's favor during the past 2-3 years in our economic relations. We make use of this surplus to specifically cover the imbalance carried over from the preceding years. We would like to accomplish this as soon as possible, and once we have achieved this we will be able to work toward an equilibrium in the trade balance between our two countries.

In the view of the present international economic situation and in view of the excessively high interest rates, we must no doubt take a course of action which will guarantee a corresponding balance in our economical relations because we have decided not to request any further credits when interest rates are totally unbearable. This is why we consider it so very important to achieve complete compensation in the development of the economic relations. This is what I regard as an expression of relations of equality and mutual advantage.

In conclusion I would like to convey to the readers of your paper and to all the FRG people my cordial good wishes for their health and happiness, prosperity and peace.

FRG'S CARSTENS CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks Resume

AU271752 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and FRG President Karl Carstens resumed this morning at the State Council Palace. The new round of talks was devoted to examining a large number of topical international issues.

The sides stressed that the international situation has reached a particularly complex and contradictory stage: On the one hand, the peoples are increasingly asserting the determination to develop in freedom and peace; on the other hand, one witnesses the continuatin of the policy of inequality, domination, interference in the affairs of other states and consolidation and division of spheres of influence, a policy which generates tension and seriously jeopardizes the peace, independence and security of nations. They assessed that, in these circumstances, it is all the more necessary to strengthen the cooperation of all states and peoples to halt the aggravation of the international situation and to resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation, independence and peace.

During the talks the sides pointed out the particular importance attached by Romania and the FRG, as European countries, to developments on the continent, where the most powerful arsenals, particularly nuclear, are stockpiled, something which poses a serious threat to civilization and the life of the peoples in this geographical area and throughout the world.

In this respect, they stressed the need to make consistent efforts to ensure that the Madrid meeting concludes with positive results leading to the uniform implementation of the Final Act provisions and the convening of a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe. The Madrid meeting should also ensure the continuity of the process of building security and developing cooperation on the continent. The sides assessed that everything possible should be done to attain a united Europe in which broad and unhampered cooperation can develop, above all differences in social system, in a climate of full equality and mutual trust and esteem.

During the talks, the sides stressed that the most urgent issue of our time is halting the arms race and the transition to efficient disarmament measures, primarily nuclear, as a key element of eliminating the main sources of confrontation and the dangers of war, freeing the peoples from the burden of military expenditures, improving the world political climate, accelerating socioeconomic development and increasing the well-being of all nations. The sides emphasized the need to peacefully resolve states of tension and conflict and all contentious issues between states through negotiations alone.

Referring to the deeply negative impact of the world economic crisis and the widening gaps between states, the sides assessed that the main goal is to eliminate underdevelopment and establish economic relations based on equality and equity, which can promote the progress of all countries, particularly of the lagging ones, facilitate the broad access of all nations to the achievements of modern science and technology, and ensure world economic stability. They stressed that a just and lasting resolution of complex problems facing mankind requires the active participation in the international life of all countries, regardless of size and social system.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Karl Carstens pointed to the good cooperation between Romania and the FRG at the United Nations and other international bodies, and expressed the desire of the two countries to expand their international cooperation, in the service of the noble ideals of peoples for freedom, independence, peace, security and progress.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and mutual esteem.

More on Talks

LD271620 Hamburg DPA in German 1529 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 27 Oct (DPA) -- There has been extensive agreement between Federal President Karl Carstens and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on security and disarmament issues. It was learned from the German delegation that during today's talk they agreed that all medium-range missiles which endangered the security of the people of Europe in the East and West should be eliminated and that no new systems should be introduced.

Carstens said that the introduction of the Soviet SS-20 missiles had made negotiations on this topic even more urgent but also more difficult. Ceausescu reaffirmed the view he had stated on several occasions that the USSR should withdraw the SS-20 missiles so that they would no longer threaten European territory.

Both politicians pleaded for balanced and controlled disarmament with the aim of an approximate balance on both sides at the lowest possible level. They also agreed that the CSCE Madrid followup meeting should be given a mandate to convene a European disarmament conference.

Carstens and Ceausescu were of the opinion that all conflicts should be solved by peaceful negotiations and that the principle of the independence of all states and noninterference in their internal affairs should be enforced. The 90-minute talk was described by the German side as "substantial political talks".

Factory Visited

AU271540 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Summary] This morning, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and FRG President Karl Carstens visited the Bucharest heavy machine plant, where they were warmly received by the factory working collective. President Karl Carstens was "pleasantly impressed by the achievments of this enterprise, which has many cooperation ventures with several FRG companies."

Carstens Hosts Reception

AU272054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1957 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 27 the President Karl Carstens of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mme Veronica Carstens gave a reception at the "Intercontinental" Hotel, in honour of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu.

Attending were Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and other Romanian officials.

Participating were Hans Neusel, Hans-Werner Lautenschlager and the other officials accompanying the president of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Carstens Receives Diplomats

AU272103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, received the heads of diplomatic missions and the representatives of certain international organizations accredited to Romania, with whom he cordially conversed, on October 27.

Attending were Aurel Duma, Romanian minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other Romanian officials.

Participating were West German personalities accompanying President Karl Carstens on the official visit he is paying to Romania.

Museum, Patriarch Visited

AU272105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 27, the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Karl Carstens, and Mme Veronica Carstens, together with the other West German officials saw round the Museum of the History of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During their visit, the guests were accompanied by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Upon their arrival they were welcomed by Ion Galeteanu, secretary of state at the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, and Florian Georgescu, curator of the museum.

At the end of their visit, President Karl Carstens and Mme Veronica Carstens signed the visitor's book and thanked for the opportunity they were offered to visit that place of culture of the Romanian people.

In the afternoon, President Karl Carstens was guest to the Patriarchy of the Romanian Orthodox Church. The president of the Federal Republic of Germany was welcomed by Patriarch Justin Moisescu and by several hierarchs with whom he conversed cordially.

Wreath at Heroes Monument

AU272113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Oct (AGERPRES) -- In the morning, of October 27 the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Karl Carstens, laid a wreath, at the memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the liberty of the people and the homeland, for socialism, paying homage to those who fought for the Romanian people's lofty ideals of freedom.

After the wreath was laid, a moment's silence was observed. Then, the monument was visited.

DEPUTY MINISTER MEETS MONGOLIAN COUNTERPART

AU272101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Consultations took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs over October 23-27, 1981 between Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs Constantin Oancea and Mongolian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (Jambalyn Banzar).

The two deputy ministers exchanged opinions on the steady development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic as well as on current international issues of mutual interest.

BURTICA HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN DEPUTY PREMIER

AU272056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 27, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview with Flavio Bravo Pardo, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, chairman for his country in the Romanian-Cuban Joint Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration.

During the interview the sides appreciated with satisfaction the favourable evolution of the economic relations between the two countries, that in the spirit of the agreements reached at summit level witnessed continuous development. They also analysed the possibilities of expanding and strengthening the Romanian-Cuban collaboration, fresh ways and means of deepening the cooperation, of diversifying the exchange of goods.

LEBANESE BA'TH LEADER 'ASIM QANSU DEPARTS 27 OCT

AU272059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Oct (AGERPRES) -- 'Asim Qansu, leader of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Lebanon, who visited Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party, left Bucharest on October 27.

The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Bucharest Airport by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

ECUADOREAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT

AU272112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Answering an invitation extended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mario Aleman Salvador, undersecretary general, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ecuador, visited Romania over October 23-27, 1981.

During his interview with Stefan Andrei highlighted were the good relations of friendship and collaboration existing between Romania and Ecuador, the fruitful collaboration between the two countries on an international plane, the sides stressing the decisive role played by the summit interviews. At the same time they exchanged views on some major questions of the present international situation.

Mario Alemar Salvador also examined the Romanian-Ecuadorean relations at present and their perspective[illegible] with Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Doina Ardare, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MEXICAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU271356 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Luis Wyho Alfaro, who presented his credentials as new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States to Romania. Presenting his credentials, the Mexican ambassador extended to President Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and best wishes for the Romanian people on behalf of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and the Mexican people. In his speech, the ambassador emphasized the importance of President Nicolae Causescu's 1975 visit to Mexico, which provided an outstanding legal and political framework for the development of bilateral relations. The ambassador also presented the principles guiding Mexican foreign policy and Mexico's desire to closely cooperate with Romania in the international field, in order to resolve the great problems currently facing mankind.

On receiving the ambassador's credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him for the greetings and wishes conveyed and extended to President Jose Lopez Portillo cordial and firendly greetings, best wishes for personal health and happiness and wishes for the friendly Mexican people's prosperity and peace. In his reply, the Romanian head of state stressed the principles guiding Romania's foreign policy, adding that their strict observance in international life can guarantee the peace and security of all peoples. President Nicolae Ceausescu then said: We are glad that -- on the basis of these principles, which are also sanctioned in our bilateral agreements and understandings -- Romanian-Mexican relations are recording an upward course at many levels. Opportunities exist to continue to expand and deepen Romanian-Mexican cooperation, particularly in trade exchanges and economic cooperation as well as in international cooperation. We are convinced that, by joint efforts, we will be able to increasingly use these opportunities to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of cooperation, understanding and peace throughout the world.

BRIEFS

CHANGES IN METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY -- 12 Oct (AGERPRES) -- A series of technologies are promoted in the Romanian metallurgy -- one of the intensive electric power consuming branches -- that considerably diminish these consumptions. Those metallurgical processes were generalized that allowed a reduction of the specific fuel consumptions in 1980 as against 1975 in conditions of growing steel production. These reductions were of some 5 percent for producing metallurgical coke, 7 percent for pig iron and some 16 percent for martin steel. At the same time, the electric power consumtions dropped by 16.7 percent for picgiron, 4 percent for electic steel, 29.9 percent for martin steel, 15.3 percent for roasted aluminum, 3.4 percent for electrolytical aluminum. The increase of the capacities of the electric furnaces, of the coking batteries and of the working volume of furnaces and the expansion of the intensive processes, the introduction of continuous steel casting and of other advanced methods helped reduce the above-mentioned consumptions. Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 12 Oct 81 AU)

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN POLISH SITUATION NOTED

'Dangerous Trial of Strength'

LD271630 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Oct 81

[TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic dispatch from Warsaw]

[Text] The situation in Poland on the eve of tomorrow's general strike is entirely uncertain. The strike, on which Solidarity has decided, represents the most dangerous trial of strength in the country to date. There is, of course, the possibility for the strike to be canceled, but the prospects for this are entirely minimal because Solidarity has made the cancellation of the strike conditional on the fulfillment of its demands, which the government has already rejected.

One of Solidarity's most important demands is that the government, that means the party, agree to the formation of a so-called social council of national economy of Poland. This council would, with Solidarity's participation and according to its concept, formulate by the joint efforts of its participants the principles of economic policy and of the country's economic development, and it would assess the correctness of legal acts and initiate their alteration. The government has, however, decisively rejected this demand and this is why tomorrow's strike will take place, a strike which, as Solidarity interprets it, is only a warning.

In looking for a way out of this situation -- the central radio at noon today called this situation in the country dramatic -- General Jaruzelski, head of the [PZPR] party, premier and minister of defense, has had a meeting with the chairmen of two Polish parties. Stefan Olszowski and Kazimierz Barcikowski also attended the meeting, that is, three from the former composition of the Politburo who are the only ones, along with the dismissed Kania, who at the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress again became members of this top executive body of the party. At that meeting, tomorrow's strike was assessed as an extremely negative move by Solidarity. The statement of that meeting has used such words as: by this move Solidarity intends, we quote, to overthrow socialism and assume power.

At this moment it is difficult to say anything about the further course of events. The Politburo is virtually in continuous session these days while seeking a solution for this latest crisis. According to information today, it was decided that the Central Committee should meet tomorrow afternoon, that is, immediately after the strike, but it is uncertain what the party can do next. For the time being only the adoption of relevant measures has been announced, but nothing is said aboout the kind of measures they could be.

Strike Uncertainty

AU280806 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Ilija Marinkovic report from Warsaw]

[Text] Even at this moment, some (?20) hours before the general strike tomorrow, it is not yet certain whether this protest action will take place or if Solidarity will restrain itself so as to create conditions for a new agreement with the government in the interest of a quicker improvement of the economic and political situation. With its call for a general strike, the new trade unions disrupted Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's plans. He intended this week, at the fifth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and at a parliament session, to offer a new formula for a broad alliance of all patriotic progressive forces.

It was also expected that Jaruzelski, as new party chief, would make changes both in the Politburo and in the government, installing above all politicians devoted to the reconciliation line. It is believed, however, that the general strike may have negative repercussions in this respect, too, offering additional arguments to the adherents of a firm hand, which would mean an aggravation of confrontations.

Another appeal has been addressed to the Polish people. This time it was done by the leaderships of three political parties, the PZPR, the ZSL and the Democratic Party. It is another in a series of sharp denunciations of the Solidarity leadership, along with an appeal to work normally tomorrow in the interest of preserving the constitutional system and peace and order.

Some vocational unions have also appealed to their members to refrain from striking. What effect this antistrike campaign will have will be shown tomorrow.

USSR'S CHERNENKO RECEIVES AMBASSADOR ORLANDIC

LD281122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- In the Kremlin today Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR. During their meetings, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Konstantin Chernenko and Marko Orlandic exchanged views on the development of relations between the LCY and the CPSU, and between Yugoslavia and the USSR. During their conversation mutual interest was expressed in the further promotion of these relations and in their stable development on known foundations.

LEBANESE SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER ARRIVES 27 OCT

LD272046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Walid Junblat, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, arrived in Belgrade today at the head of a delegation at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference. At Belgrade Airport, Junbalt and members of his delegation were welcomed and greeted by Jan Sirka, president of the section for information media and propaganda of the SAWPY Federal Conference and member of the SAWPY Federal Conference. During their stay in Yugoslavia, Junblat and delegation members plan to have talks at the SAWPY Federal Conference, at the LCY Central Committee Presidium at the Council of the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions.

MARINC RECEIVES SOMALI PARTY OFFICIAL USMAN

LD280014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Muhammad Shaykh Usman, member of the Central Committee and candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Somalia, who is in our country for brief medical treatment. During the talks, they exchanged information about the activities of the LCY and the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Somala in the domestic and foreign spheres. The need for further expanding cooperation between the two parties was also pointed out.

LCY'S DALJEVIC SPEAKS ON YOUTH, DEFENSE

LD231706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0946 GMT 23 Oct 81

["Milan Daljevic Speech at 'Youth and Defense' Conference" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Titograd, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- When celebrating the 46th anniversary of our revolution, we can state with pride that the youth of Yugoslavia is marching firmly and vigorously along the path charted by the revolution. The young demonstrate their readiness and resolve to follow the line and policy of the LCY and Tito's revolutionary work with their unanimous support for our society's ideopolitical orientations and the effort they are making to transform these orientations into reality. This view on the attitude of the young to the achievements of our revolution and to defense and protection must not be brought in question by the behavior of a section of the young of Kosovo, who were affected by nationalism owing to serious subjective shortcomings of the League of Communists and of some leading people.

However, Daljevic stressed, these conclusions and appraisals do not mean that there is no need for even more intensified and organized ideopolitical and educational work with youth. All the young people must come to understand that the time in which we live abounds in dangers to world peace and the security of nations and countries, especially young and nonaligned countries.

Speaking extensively about the present arms race and the rivalry between the military blocs, Daljevic stressed that in such a situation the security of our country is also more and more at risk and that this should be pointed out, without any dramatisation, in the work done with the young. This also testifies to the need for the further development and consolidation of the forces of our defense and security. As always in the past, we shall not act thus because we might wish to threaten and intimidate anyone. Tito's Yugoslavia, Daljevic went on, has never behaved in this way and never will. We wish freedom and peace for all the peoples and countries of the world. The strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection is the only alternative and the guarantee of the successful defense of our freedom, independence, territorial integrity and existence of internal socialist self-managing development of the SFRY.

Our experience in Kosovo (but also in other parts of the country) shows that in ideo-educational work with the young considerably more attention should be paid to the affirmation of our socialist self-managing system and to our achievements in the material, cultural and overall development of society. Youth should know, Daljevic said, that over the past 40 years of revolutionary construction we have achieved results which hardly any other people of the world have equalled.

Some of our young people, regrettably, know little about the difference between the past and today. Research shows, for instance, that a number of young people have insufficient knowledge of the national liberation struggle of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and of its class and revolutionary essence, that they know but little about the vast sacrifices which we had to make for what we have today, that they know little about the political and economic system of the SFRY. Furthermore, the young are told little about the character of other systems, about the tribulations which currently confront all the countries of the world, including the most highly developed ones. This is the reason why certain young people suffer from the so-called false radicalism, why they have a nihilist attitude to everything that has been created in our society, and why they crave for the "values" of other countries, including even those in which no respect is shown even for elementary human rights and freedoms.

It goes without saying, he stressed, that the young should not be shown only the better side of our reality.

We must present it realistically and this, inter alia, presupposes explaining the problems and difficulties which confront us at our present stage of development.

Milan Daljevic went on to speak about the gains in the field of brotherhood and unity and togetherness of our nations and nationalities and about the significance of this for our further overall development. The majority of our youth is aware of the greatness and destiny-shaping significance of this achievement and is making an inestimable contribution to its consolidation and enrichment. However, we must always be aware, he added, that the enemies of all descriptions want above all to strike at this very unity and togetherness, undermine our relations and weaken the ties which link us. Furthermore, directing the brunt of their attack at the young they also resort to other methods. They falsify well-known facts of the past, exaggerate the role played by individual personalities and events in nacional history and in other ways fuel national romanticism, charge whole nations with responsibility for the erroneous policy of their leaderships in the past, raise the thesis about the alleged exploitation of some of our nations and nationalities by others and so forth.

As the situation in Kosovo has demonstrated, a small number of young people are regrettably prone to succumb to such attacks, are easily manipulated politically and are exploited from nationalist positions. This is certainly a consequence of major shortcomings, Daljevic said, in the ideopolitical and educational work with the young. The League of Communists, the Federation of Socialist Youth and other organized socialist forces must not allow such shortcomings to be repeated in the future. With the aid of party and political work and even better organized and planned activity in schools, basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and wherever the young gather together, we must powerfully promote the idea of equality, brotherhood and unity and resolutely come to grips with nationalism of every description and every environment.

We must also constantly aim ideopolitical and educational work with the young at consolidating their security awareness and culture. This is insufficiently taken into consideration today and scope is thus created for alien political propaganda influence and even for broader indoctrination, to which a section of the young, as is well known, has been exposed.

Schools play an irreplaceable part in the process of bringing up the young. But we cannot be content with the results which we have so far achieved in this field. This has been clearly demonstrated by the events in Kosovo. Consequently, Daljevic said, we should check in all environments which of our cadres work in educational institutions. Teaching programs, text-books and other teaching materials should once more be subjected to a detailed scrutiny from the ideological point of view. We must be resolute, he stressed, in preventing the erroneous and tendentious interpretation of various questions in text-books and the publication of hostile texts and so forth.

Milan Daljevic went on to speak at length about the specialized training of the young for all-people's defense and social self-protection, noting that in elementary and secondary schools the most pressing question is that of selecting and training instructors. The problems experienced at higher schools and faculties, he said, are, according to all the signs, somewhat broader and more complex. After the changes in the way that national service is served it will probably be necessary to have fresh changes in the teaching programs as well. Great attention must also be paid to the training of those young people who are not at school and of girls with problems. Our army too, plays a special role in the training of the young for all-people's defense and social self-protection. It is constantly proving itself, Daljevic said, as a great school of defense in which brotherhood, unity and togetherness of our nations and nationalities and Yugoslav socialist patriotism are powerfully cemented.

In all the environments it is essential to widen the scope and possibilities for an even greater involvement of the young in decision-making on questions of defense and security. The present state of affairs in this sphere should be changed more speedily and resolutely, because the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection demands that the young generation should assume more responsibility for the defense and protection of the gains of the revolution, that our youth should be the true subjective forces of the building and consolidation of the country's defense and protection capability. This presupposes an even more comprehensive involvement of the young in the realization of the goals of our economic and overall social development, and especially the policy of stabilization. Only in this way will the young make their contribution to overcoming the difficulties experienced in employment and other problems of the young generation, Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said among other things.

TRADE UNIONS DISCUSS SECURITY SITUATION

AU262034 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 81 p 4

[St. Rajkovic report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 13 Oct -- A session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Yogoslav Trade Union Federation Council analyzed the implementation of the July positions of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council on Defense. It particularly insisted that workers should be included in all-people's defense and social self-protection affairs, since the trade unions have a particular role to play in this respect. Jovo Nikinovic, president of the commission, said that it is therefore necessary at this unsettled time in increase political vigilance in every community, to struggle energetically against negative phenomena which weaken the moral fabric of our country and to analyze the practice of organizing defense and protection thus far, the renovation of the existing programs and the inclusion of young people in these affairs.

In assessing the security situation, Col Milorad Minderovic said that we should proceed from the real situation, problems and shortcomings which affect the feelings of people -- unsolved housing problems, unemployment, inadequate remuneration, disturbed human relations -- and from a program of how to solve these problems.

According to Col Milodrag Bogdanovic, secretary of the commission, nationalism has become a flag under which all the enemies of socialism and self-management are now gathering, and it appears in economics, culture, politics and information.

The activities of external and internal enemies are very noticeable. They skillfully use our difficulties and try to devalue and debase our achievements, which forces us to pay more attention to these occurrances than we have previously, Bogdanovic added. In 1979, 78 publications in the field of Marxism-Leninism were issued in 411,000 copies, while the religious communities and the church issued 246 publications in 1,314,000 copies. The situation in 1980 was even worse.

Speaking about various aspects of violations of our ethics, Bogdanovic stressed that there are collectives named after people's heroes that do not do justice to their names with their work, that constantly record losses, that do not struggle for self-management and that have disturbed human relations. Some desecrations of names have occurred and there are also some clumsy acronyms. Thus Simpo, Vranje resulted from the name of people's hero Sime Pogacevic, and Alhos from the name of people's hero Alija Hadzic.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS TO BE HELD BY NOVEMBER 1982

AU222150 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct -- The Ninth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation should be held at the latest by 15 November, and the republican congresses and provincial conferences by 15 October 1982.

Election activities have in fact begun. Elections for new trade union leaderships, executive committees and action conferences have started in basic organizations. These elections are underway in Montenegro; in Serbia and Bosnia-Hercegovina they begin in November, in Slovenia in December, in Croatia in January, and in Macedonia in February, 1982.

No decision has yet been made in Kosovo, but the elections will be completed by the end of the year. Elections were held in Vojvodina last year and they will be held again next year.

The congresses will conduct a broad discussion of the overall activities of the trade unions, but it was suggested at a Presidium session that some subjects be given priority: how workers could actually control income, how they could be mobilized in stabilization actions, and questions on the development and unity of the workers class of Yugoslavia. It was also remarked that the trade union congresses must not be a replay of the Third Congress of Self-Managers (but that the positions of that gathering should be deepened, made concrete and turned into action), and that one should not wait for and repeat the positions of the 12th LCY Congress in June.

PRISTINA DAILY SCORES ALBANIAN POLICY ON KOSOVO

LD272050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 27 Oct 81

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Pristina, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Under the title of "Blind Paternalism", RILINDJA of Pristina carries a commentary in its issue tomorrow about anti-Yugoslav propaganda from Albania. The commentary stresses, among other things, that the loudmouths in Tirana, in addition to the press, radio, television, various leaflets, special editions, while calling for assistance form folklorists and folklore singers, are also engaging their diplomatic missions which, instead of carrying out their functions, are dealing in subversive propaganda actions against Yugoslavia. It then continues:

"The basic characteristic of this anti-Yugoslav policy and propaganda, as always since 1948, is a complete lack of realism in assessing the situation and in particular the events in Kosovo, renouncing and taking a nihilistic attitude toward all the achievements in the advancement, affirmation and self-managing socialist development of Kosovo, negating the achievements in the affirmation and national equality of Albanians, and negating the comprehensive constitutional status of Kosovo in the constitutional order of Yugoslavia. Along with the perfidious manipulations with the theory about the nation and with the distortion of the real position and treatment of Albanians in Yugoslavia, the propaganda from Tirana stubbornly identifies the organizers of enemy demonstrations with the Albanian people in Kosovo and their enemy goals with the interests of the Albanian nationality, although it is known that the Albanian people in Kosovo, and other nations and nationalities, had from the very beginning unanimously condemned the demonstrations, their exponents and their enemy platform which is, above all, in direct opposition to the class interests of the Albanian nationality itself.

"To launch actions with the aim of destabilizing Kosovo, attempts to incite Albanians against the SFRY constitutional order, against their equitable position in the self-managing socialist community, against the achievements in the affirmation of their national identity, in material and cultural development, and against their further affirmation in the community of equitable nations and nationalities cannot be viewed by any man with a lucid mind in any other way than as demagogy, political blindness and an insane call on the Albanian nationality to act against itself, against its freedom-loving aspirations, and against its present and future.

To renounce democratic, political and human rights, to renounce freedom which the Albanians and members of all other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia enjoy and to offer the Stalinist system of settling social and national relations represents an anachronism.

Such crudely expressed blind paternalism and the denigrating attitude toward Albanians in Yugoslavia, which is also a characteristic of the propaganda from the People's Republic of Albania, has nothing in common with the normal interest of the mother-country of a nation for another part of the nation."

"It is entirely understandable", RILINDJA goes on, "that such propaganda is primarily intended for internal policy and propaganda consumption directed at the Albanian people in Albania who, as is known, have had enough -- for a long time -- of empty Stalinist phrases. On the threshold of the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labor, the leading team in Tirana is unusually much concerned with deceiving its people about the "advantages" of the Stalinist dogmatic-bureaucratic system and with intimidating it with the obsession about the "danger from revisionism" in the whole world. The leading team in Tirana, conscious of the price which the Albanian people have paid and is paying for the "achievements in every field" due to unprecedented bureaucratic oppression of its people and working class, placed all its talent a long time ago in the service of creating an exceptional psychosis about the "revisionist-capitalist" encirclement, from which it transpires that the Albanian Party of Labor is the "only purely Marxist-Leninist party" in the world, which has been predestined by "historical destiny" to play "the leading role" in the international workers' movement and the role of protector of the purity of Marxism-Leninism, of course always with the aid of Stalin and Stalinists.

Speaking about the "infallibility" of the "all-knowing" and increasingly lonely followers of Stalin, the Pristina paper RILINDJA says that the basic characteristics of Albania's postwar development have been and continue to be found in absolutism carried to the point of turning the role of the state into a fetish, denial of man's creative nature, and restrictions imposed on personal freedoms, both in everyday life and in creative work and also including restrictions on man's natural right to freedom of movement in his country. RILINDJA recalls that in this kind of situation the Albanian leadership badly needs to preoccupy the people of Albania with a theme which concerns life outside their own country, far from their eyes, beyond their horizon and exceeding their capacity to obtain genuine information. The leading group in Albania considers that this theme -- Kosovo and the fate of Albanians in Yugoslavia. [as received] With its fabrications and slander, demagogy and nationalist, irredentist and chauvinist strains, all of the Albanian propaganda effort has set itself the task of focusing the attention of the people of Albania on Kosovo and not on their own trials and tribulations. "Apart from internal effects aimed at concealing the failures and defeats of Stalinist policy," RILINDJA stresses, "this propaganda is only helping the reactionary forces of the world, which have for a long time now been keenly interested in destabilizing the Balkans.

"Due to this the loudmouths of Tirana should pause to ponder why they have been joined in pursuing their anti-Yugoslav nationalist and chauvinist propaganda with such persistency not only by Albania reaction but also, along with all other reactionary forces of the world, by the former collaborators of the Nazis who are now in the service of all kinds of agencies, all of whom, at one time openly and now perfidiously [as received] have a wish in common: to start a conflagration in this part of the Balkans.

"It is high time that Tirana's loudmouths took a look at their own home and swept in front of their own door, all the more so as it is known that they have much work to do," the Pristina paper RILINDJA says in conclusion.

EMIGRATION OF SERBS, MONTENEGRINS INCREASES

AU231855 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1400 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] The stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo is the essential condition for preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province, it was pointed out at today's joint session of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference Presidium and the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

The counterrevoluntionary demonstrations by the Albanian nationalists have had a negative effect on intranational relations. They have influenced the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The emigration process was also characteristic of previous years but it was especially accelerated after the March and April demonstrations. How can the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo be Prevented? Answering this question, all participants at the discussion session were unanimous in that it is necessary to stabilize the political situation in the province, strengthen togetherness and continue to develop good intranational relations in all spheres of life. It is necessary to wage a specific struggle against all forms of majority outvoting, one-sided arbitrariness and various deviations in employment, cadre policy, education, culture, science and the use of languages and alphabets. At the same time all forms of pressures must be energetically prevented -- the pressures that are particularly apparent in connection with property sales, crop field damages, cutting of forests and orchards, desecrations of monuments and rowdy behavior in streets, buses, trains and cafes.

It is only through a specific struggle against these and other similar negative phenomena that it is possible to develop mutual trust and togetherness created in the socialist revolution and the postwar construction. Examples of true togetherness of the Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and Muslims abound in all communities of the province but the escalation of Albania nationalist has most certainly resulted in a cooling of relations among the Kosovo peoples and nationalities. For this reason the participants of the joint session of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference Presidium and Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo advocated a resolute struggle and energetic administrative, criminal prosecution and other measures against all who provoke national intolerence, show hatred and threaten the equality and the personal and property security of the working people and citizens. Resolute action in unmasking all forms of hostile activity will contribute to stabilizing the political situation and strengthening the security of the people and the confidence in our system's stability. In this way the necessary conditions will be created to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN KOSOVO DISCUSSED

AU262144 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] The regular meeting of the Assembly of the Provincial Self-Managing Community for Employment met today in Pristina under the chairmanship of its secretary [name indistinct]. Among other things, the documents on the situation, employment problems and criteria for employment were discussed. It was emphasized in the opening report by the community's secretary and during the discussions that the present rate of unemployment which is 70,000, as confirmed by the employment communities in the [word indistinct] province, is a very complicated economic, social and even political problem. This year it has taken a harsher form than in previous years in our country.

Taking the seriousness of this social problem into consideration with the aim of creating lasting conditions for increasing the (?index) of employed workers, this assembly has engaged in full activity in discussing this problem and has drawn many conclusions, and made recommendations and decisions which have given [word indistinct] contribution in fulfilling the employment policy. This program has determined the fundamental tasks of the activity in connection with employment in the sphere of material goods production and services, with the aim of effectively implementing the employment policy in our province. The resolution on socioeconomic development in Kosovo for 1981-1985 [word indistinct] emphasized that it anticipated the mean annual increase in workers in the state sector to be 5.7 percent or about 50,000 new workers [words indistinct].

It was said at the meeting that employment results for the 9 months of this year are encouraging. Another (?8,000) workers have been employed in the state sector in Kosovo. If this trend continues, it is anticipated that employment [words indistinct] be realized in 1981.

KOSOVO COMMUNISTS DISCUSS ACTION PROGRAM

AU280817 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] A session of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo will be held on 7 November. It will discuss the current economic situation in the province and will also set the immediate tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo and other organized socialist forces in implementing the conclusions of the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee. At its session last night, presided over by Veli Deva, the Presidium set the tasks of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists of Kosovo in conducting the League of Communists elections.

This was also discussed today at a conference with presidents of the communal conferences and secretaries of the communal committees of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

Petar Kostic, secretary of the Provincial Committee Presidium, stressed that there can be no sidestepping (?or lagging) in implementing the action program. (?Proceeding from) the complex economic situation in the province, it is necessary to intensify responsibility for insufficient strivings in production. Industrial production in the province has decreased, and various non-self-managing and unsocialist kinds of behavior are also present.

Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, pointed out that 90,000 communists of the province must take concrete measures to change the work attitude. Useless discussions and public dialogues are still being held on this problem. Many megalomaniac projects must be critically perceived. Instead of these, smaller projects must be constructed ensuring greater income and more employment.

RILINDJA NOTES EXPORT, IMPORT TRENDS IN KOSOVO

AU251505 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 20 Oct 81 p 7

[M. Studenica article: "September Increased Hopes"]

[Text] During the January-September period of this year, the Kosovo economy achieved a total trade of 12.8 billion dinars or 8 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. Exports reached a total of 4.1 billion, that is, 7 percent up from last year. Exports based on clearing arrangements increased 3 percent from the corresponding period last year, reaching 2.8 billion dinars, while exports to the convertible currency area totaled 1.3 billion dinars.

Opposite trends were noticed in imports during the same period. Thus, for example, while total imports were 8.6 billion dinars or 8 percent up from last year, imports from the convertible currency areas totaled 5.9 billion dinars, which represents 10 index points less than last year. Imported commodities from the clearing area (USSR, Czechoslovakia, GDR, People's Socialist Republic of Albania) were 2.6 billion dinars. While the coverage of imports with exports in the clearing markets was 107 percent, the corresponding figure for the convertible currency areas was only 22.2 percent.

The bulk of the foreign currency was expended to secure raw and reproduction materials, a total of 3.5 billion dinars in foreign currencies, or 3 percent more than last year. Less foreign currency was used for the purchase of equipment: 2.6 billion dinars. Some 352 million dinars were spent on importing mass consumer commodities, that is, 72 percent more than during the corresponding period of last year. All this means that as regards our trade with the world, particularly the developed Western countries, things are not going too well.

Meanwhile, some trends noticed in September with regard to trade in the convertible currency area indicate that there is hope that this year's export plans will be fulfilled. For example, in September the province's economy registered exports to convertible area countries totaling 265 million dinars, that is, about one and a half times more than in September of last year. There was also a slowdown trend in imports, which were 26 percent less than last year.

Kosovo Assembly Discussion

AU271809 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] The Kosovo Assembly Commission for Relations with Foreign Countries met today under the chairmanship of Drita Dobrosi to discuss the province's draft social plan for the 5-year period pertaining to economic cooperation with foreign countries. It was said at the meeting that the economic organization and (?capacity) of Kosovo for increased exports, which is anticipated to be 7 percent (?annually), and its penetration in the foreign market is a very important task especially in this time of continuous efforts for economic stabilization. It was emphasized that from the basic exchange of goods we should move to higher forms of economic cooperation with foreign countries, such as industrial cooperation, joint deposits, improvement in regional structures, especially cooperation with developing countries and others. The possibilities for this exist in increased exports in [words indistinct] and alongside this in the reduction in the goods exchange deficit, especially in the [word indistinct] market. In this way, the more rapid and stable development of the economy of exports and (?its employment in the division of labor) in this 5-year period of the province's development should be a permanent concern and one of the most important tasks of economic stabilization.